FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 APRIL 1985

Sudan

A Transitional Military Council (TMC) decree broadcast by Omdurman radio announced the formation of a new cabinet headed by Al-Jazuli Daf'allah as prime minister. The Defense Ministry is held by a TMC member while the deputy prime minister and two other ministers are southerners. Defining the relationship between the TMC and the new government in an interview reported by MENA, Daf'allah declared that no one has the right to dismiss the government unless the prime minister chooses to resign for "special reasons." The TMC retains sovereignty and legislative authority while the Council of Ministers represents executive authority, he observed.

As for talks with Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Colonel John Garang, TMC Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* that he is willing to meet Garang outside Sudan, and he mentioned indications of Garang's "keen interest" in talks. The paper also related Siwar al-Dhahab's interest in improving relations with the Soviet Union since the previous regime "wrongly evaluated" their relationship. Kuwait's *AL-WATAN* cited diplomatic sources that the USSR has invited Siwar al-Dhahab to Moscow and also reported a "secret" 18 April meeting in Cairo between Siwar al-Dhahab and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, according to KUNA. Meanwhile, a TMC member visiting Libya stated in a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio that Libya and Sudan will shortly resume diplomatic and commercial ties.

Libya-USSR

CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev invited Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Soviet Union in a message delivered to the Libyan leader by the Soviet ambassador, JANA reported.

Lebanon

The Phalangist Lebanese Forces ceased fire in Sidon on 22 April in accordance with instructions from their chief of staff, Samir Ja'ja', a Lebanese Forces official asserted in a statement reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. Ja'ja' had announced the Lebanese Forces' decision to unilaterally stop fighting during a news conference cited by the radio, stating that his side would begin withdrawing gunmen from the Sidon front on 23 April in order to allow the Lebanese Army to assume its security responsibilities. Local Christian militia will remain in the area but fighters from outside the region will leave, he said.

Meanwhile, in a letter to President Amin al-Jumayyil reported by Beirut radio, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria will support the Lebanese Army's deployment in the western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya areas following the IDF withdrawal. The Lebanese Army will move there through the Syrian lines and has already moved to nearby positions in the Al-Biqa' valley in preparation for the Israeli withdrawal, the radio said. In another development, Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Muslim politicians left for Damascus to attend the nationalist Islamic meeting scheduled to start on 23 April, according to the radio.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told a Knesset committee that leading the coalition in "negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians" is at the top of his agenda, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, Egyptian media have not mentioned or confirmed an IDF radio report that the Egyptian consul in Elat was recalled to Cairo in the wake of the Coral Island incident with Tourist Minister Avraham Sharir, which the consul said "created an uneasy atmosphere." A PLO military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed responsibility for "executing a Zionist officer" near Jerusalem on 20 April.

Murphy Tour

The Palestinian leadership has rejected three proposals on Palestinian participation in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation conveyed by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, Richard Murphy, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Meanwhile, Murphy held talks in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Damascus radio noted.

Afghanistan

In the wake of recent Pakistani complaints about Afghan aircraft overflying Pakistan, Kabul radio reported that the DRA Foreign Ministry protested to Pakistan over a 17 April overflight of Afghan territory by a Pakistani military plane.

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'Arafat Interviewed on PLO Relations With Spain

PM181210 Madrid YA in Spanish 14 Apr 85
PANORAMA YA Supplement pp 1, 4, 7

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Jose V. Colchero in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Amman — He speaks English with a strong accent, and when he wants to elaborate on a particular point he does so in Arabic. He has a translator at the ready beside him. When he goes into Arabic he speaks in brief sentences with pauses to facilitate translation. Almost our whole discussion about Spain was peppered with interjections in Arabic. Sometimes he turned to his translator to render my questions or comments precisely.

[Colchero] Can Spain, as an integrated member of Europe, cooperate better in the quest for peace in the Middle East?

['Arafat] We Europeans and Arabs share the Mediterranean. Europe could play a major role in the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the past Spain has defended the Palestinian cause almost like an Arab country.

The same blood flows through our veins! I have not the slightest doubt that Spain is in a position to play a major role for us not only in Europe but also in Latin America.

[Colchero] But relations seem to be cooling, deteriorating, as a result of the fact that Spain's stance on an exchange of ambassadors with Israel has not yet been clarified....

['Arafat] There are no fundamental conflicts or problems between Spain and the PLO, but there are differences of opinion on this aspect concerning Israel, and the Palestinian side would like to make certain points in this regard to clarify the issue. Contacts in this connection with the Spanish Government would be useful.

[Colchero] Have relations between Spain and the PLO cooled since your meeting with [Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez in Amman last year?

['Arafat] The cooling is due to the fact that Spain has made it clear now that it is going to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv, and it has announced this at a time when Israel persists in occupying our territory, in not withdrawing, and in denying my people their legitimate right to self-determination.

[Colchero] Is there a political misunderstanding on this point between Spain and the Palestinians or is it a profound and lasting divergence?

['Arafat] We must develop our relations on a solid foundation. Spain and the Spanish people and all Spain's political parties have adopted a principled position in favor of the Palestinian people's struggle, and I trust that this stance will prevail.

[Colchero] Now, with Spain's entry into the EEC, could there be opportunities to work for peace by speaking with both sides, without ceasing to be friends of the Palestinians...?

['Arafat] In answer to your question I wonder: What have other EEC countries achieved, even those with closer and stronger ties with Israel than Spain has?

[Colchero] But within the EEC we would be the only ones with "Arab blood..."

['Arafat] Do not forget that Greece has maintained a very similar pro-Palestinian stance with the EEC....

[Colchero] Could Spain exert an influence among Israelis of Spanish origins — the Sephardim — for the sake of a peace settlement in Palestine...?

['Arafat] I hope that what you are saying is not the start of an indirect Spanish encouragement to Israel to maintain its arrogant political and military stance, and I also hope that Spain's entry into the EEC will reinforce the principles that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights must be defended. I trust that Spain will not pay for EEC membership with diplomatic recognition of Israel. If Spain wants to make some concessions I hope it will not be by sending an ambassador to Israel.

[Colchero] Would you like the PLO mission in Madrid to be granted diplomatic status, especially now that Spain is joining the EEC?

['Arafat] I hope so, and I would point out that the PLO does have this status in other West European capitals, including Athens, which is in the EEC, and also in Vienna.

[Colchero] So could Spain contribute something to the Palestinian cause or does it lack such a capacity, since other more prominent European nations have failed to do so?

['Arafat] I have no doubt that it can perform a major role. It could contribute initiatives not only within the EEC but also within the United Nations. It could press for an international conference to discuss Arab-Palestinian problems and defend this stance vis-a-vis the superpowers.

I have discussed the subject of an initiative in this direction twice recently with European politicians — with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and with French External Relations Minister Dumas.

[Colchero] Did you discuss it with Prime Minister Gonzalez as well in February last year?

['Arafat] No, at that time I did not have the chance. I would like another opportunity. At that time we discussed general matters.

[Colchero] Did you discuss more the future establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel?

['Arafat] Yes, we did discuss that issue.

[Colchero] In your opinion has Spain's position changed under Felipe Gonzalez from its stance under Adolfo Suarez, with whom you seemed to get along better and who was a good friend of yours?

['Arafat] I know Suarez was a good friend of mine and I am proud of it. We got along very well.

[Colchero] Is the situation with Felipe Gonzalez different?

['Arafat] Not on the personal level, but the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has announced that it is to boost Spanish-Israeli relations to the extent of establishing diplomatic relations, and I am very surprised at this.

[Colchero] But the Spanish Government has also said that it would take such a step if it could aid progress toward peace in the region....

['Arafat] But this would not be the way to assist the attainment of a just peace settlement, since we Palestinians still lack a homeland, a home, or even the right to an identity card....

[Colchero] Do you not believe that your accord with King Husayn could encounter more effective Spanish support if Spain had an ambassador in Tel Aviv?

['Arafat] Definitely not. It would only serve the Israelis — not us. It would reinforce their stances and help to support their aggressions. You must remember that the Israeli militarist regime still occupies my country and I am a refugee, without an identity card, without a home, and without a homeland. I trust that this friendly nation, Spain, will bear this fact well in mind. If it really wants to help us it must remain resolutely on the side of the just cause,

[Colchero] Does the accord between King Husayn and yourself to negotiate with Israel and the United States for the creation of a Palestinian state in a federation with Jordan imply a fundamental change in Middle East politics? Does this offer of Palestinian-Jordanian negotiation take priority over all other PLO action? Is the PLO united enough to pursue this path steadfastly?

['Arafat] It is a priority project. I have signed it and it has been accepted by the democratic leaders of the PNC. King Husayn and I will persevere with the project to achieve the goal we have set ourselves, which is to negotiate with Israel a peace settlement in exchange for the occupied territories. We are proposing Israel's withdrawal from those territories — the West Bank and Gaza — so as to establish there the Palestinian people's homeland in a federation with Jordan. And we are offering in exchange a guarantee of peace in accordance with UN regulations.

[Colchero] So is the PLO to abandon the armed struggle and confine itself to seeking a political solution? In 1974 you told the United Nations that the PLO should offer an olive branch with one hand while holding a pistol in the other. Are you now relinquishing the pistol...?

['Arafat] Who told you we have stopped struggling? The PLO maintains a resistance to the Israeli aggression in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, which permits it to every people suffering an unjust occupation and aggression, as in the Palestinian people's case. Israel aspires to an empire extending "from the Nile to the Euphrates," but the Zionist leaders are dreaming if they believe they will achieve it. According to the Israeli Army's own figures, the Palestinians carried out 353 military operations in occupied Palestine in 1984. And the Palestinians and Lebanese carried out 982 operations in southern Lebanon against the Israeli Army. In 1981, through the work of U.S. mediator Philip Habib, they accepted a cease-fire between the PLO and Israel, but it had to be ended for a simple reason — because of the invasion of Lebanon and the crimes that it involved, which claimed 72,000 lives and other casualties during the 88 days of the Beirut seige in 1982. Now we are suffering very serious aggressions in our refugee camps in Sidon.

[Colchero] Could President Reagan play a crucial role in the attainment of peace between Arabs and Israelis?

['Arafat] Yes, but I am convinced that he does not want to, since he gave the go-ahead to Israel for the war in Lebanon and is encouraging attacks to destroy the PLO's infrastructure. Thus the Israeli Army chief for the northern sector, in Lebanon, Uri Orff, was able to state with U.S. backing: "We are going to destroy all villages in which there is a possible Palestinian infrastructure." I believe the time has come for the United States not to ignore the 5 million Palestinians, who have a right to be treated as human beings. This is not asking for the impossible — just for self-determination. It is incredible that Washington defends the right to self-determination of 1,800 inhabitants in the Malvinas while denying it to 5 million Palestinians. We are entitled to our own homeland. The Washington government was very interested in us when there was talk of evacuating the civilian population of Beirut (Kissinger expressed gratitude in a letter) and when we helped in the release of the first hostages in Tehran...but now it does not want to talk to the PLO.

[Colchero] Would you accept a dialogue between Palestinians other than top PLO leaders and official U.S. representatives?

['Arafat] All Palestinians are represented by the PLO and therefore all Palestinians could represent the PLO. How can it be doubted? Just as any Spaniard can represent Spain. It all depends on what kind of representation can be provided by whoever is capable of it. In this regard it depends on the PLO's decision...any Palestinian having its authority to do so would represent our people.

[Colchero] But Israel refuses to talk to the PLO, partly because it says the PLO does not recognize Israel's representatives....

['Arafat] Its representatives and ours meet every day within UN forums. We Palestinians would be willing to discuss the entire matter without preconditions — but under the UN flag, at an international conference like the one in Geneva.

[Colchero] If the project for negotiations embodied in your initiative with Husayn fails to prosper, will there be a radicalization on the PLO's part from the moderate stances that you now hold?

['Arafat] When I left Beirut after the Israeli siege I said that the volcano that was beginning to erupt would not die out. You have seen what has happened in Lebanon, in the Gulf...and this situation will not change, even if the United States tries to cement up the crater. It is the fault of the Americans, who are jeopardiz-

ing their interests and those of the Europeans in this region. Without a solution to the problem of Palestinian self-determination there can be no peace or stability in the Middle East. This is the chief problem.

[Colchero] Egypt's President Mubarak tried last month to defend the Palestinian cause in Washington by proposing that U.S. representatives talk to Palestinians, even if not PLO leaders. What do you think of the proposal?

['Arafat] We will not accept Mubarak's initiative, though we appreciate his efforts. We reject the way in which he made them.

[Colchero] Could Syria — which supports PLO Palestinians who do not share the official moderate stance which you represent — boycott your efforts and Husayn's to seek negotiations with Israel?

['Arafat] I cannot ignore the fact that Syria and the PLO have military accords and that nevertheless we had to struggle alone during the Beirut seige. Nevertheless, we are now doing our utmost to resolve the disagreements. The Saudis, Algerians, and Soviets, among others, are making mediation efforts. Do not forget that Syria did not grant us backing in Lebanon despite the fact that when, years previously, the Arab League gave its approval for its troops' entry into that country it did so to protect Lebanon's territorial integrity and the Palestinians' security.

[Colchero] When will the conditions for the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation be established — even befdore negotiations with Israel and contacts with the United States have been achieved?

['Arafat] King Husayn and I are determined to persevere with the blueprint for a federation. He has more say than I do, since he already has a state — Jordan — whereas the PLO only has the democratic representation of the Palestinian people and no state. To advance in this peace process we must have a response from the other side, which has so far been lacking. We are asked to accept plans, as in the case of the plan put forward by Arabia's King Fahd. At that time the United States failed to respond and the same is happening now — having demanded that we finalize the agreement with Jordan on a federation, still there is no reply!

[Colchero] The PLO is now being asked to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242, which would mean Palestine recognizing the State of Israel and its right to exist within secure borders. Why do you not accept Resolution 242?

['Arafat] It is the cease-fire resolution of the 1967 war and the Israelis support it only in part — their recognition — but not as regards the Palestinian people's rights, which in any case the resolution does not specify in a concrete manner. So at one point Israeli Minister Moshe Dayan and secretary of State Cyrus Vance declared that Resolution 242's application to the return of refugees referred only to Israelis and non-Palestinian Arabs. How can I accept Resolution 242 under such conditions? Furthermore, I assure you that the PLO is willing to accept the UN resolutions — but all of them. It is not willing to accept the imposition of just one which our adversaries intetpret from a unilateral viewpoint.

[Colchero] How can progress be made with the initiative for a federation between a Palestinian West Bank from which the Israelis have withdrawn and Jordan if the war continues in southern Lebanon? Is the PLO not trying to exploit a difficult situation for Israel in Lebanon and its military withdrawal in order to regain positions there?

['Arafat] There is no connection between peace in southern Lebanon and my federation initiative with Husayn.

[Colchero] Do you intend to form a Palestinian government in exile?

['Arafat] What for? To load more responsibilities on myself? I personally do not want this, but it is a matter of political importance which could be considered opportune at some stage. The Palestinian people's struggle will not be over in a day, nor in a year. It is the major problem of the entire Middle East region. The whole world must be aware of it. We will struggle far into the future if necesary. Remember that India suffered ocupation for 300 years and Algeria for over 130 years. I am someone who looks at the Middle East from a historical viewpoint. Sooner or later there will be peace in the Holy Land.

[Colchero] With the Israelis as neighbors?

['Arafat] Look, ask me that question when I am in my own homeland.... Then I will answer you about who my neighbors are. But for now, as long as I am not in a Palestinian state, I cannot answer about who my neighbors could be. I am confident that the future will bring us victory. The Israelis do not learn from history. When Israeli Minister Sharon decided to invade Lebanon in 1982 he believed he would be Israel's hero, but in Lebanon there are no heroes among the Israelis. We Palestinians once suffered Roman occupation and sent a Palestinian fisherman to Rome and won over their hearts. This is why I mention the Holy Land.... This is what I told Pope John Paul II.

[Colchero] How did he react?

['Arafat] He was surprised and pensive.... He smiled.... He realized I was telling the truth....

Salah Khalaf Annouces Rejection of Murphy's Proposals

JN221933 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has announced that the U.S. proposals concerning Palestinian participation in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been rejected by the Palestinian leadership during its recent meeting in Baghdad. In a press statement published in Kuwait, Abu Iyad said that these proposals, which were conveyed by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, include three options. The first option stipulates participation of PLO members in this delegation if the PLO recongnizes the Zionist entity and UN Security Council Resolution No 242. The second option is that in case the PLO rejects the above option, the Palestinian delegation may include Palestinian personalities with the participation of PNC

members, provided these members do not declare their affiliation with the PLO, and that they should not enjoy the PLO's support and patronage.

The third option is that the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation's talks with the United States must be regarded as a first phase to be followed by direct negotiations with the Zionist entity with the aim of applying the peace formula that U.S. President Reagan presented on 1 September 1982. [sentence as heard]

DFLP, PCP Officials Discuss Murphy Tour

GF221531 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
21 Apr 85 p 21

[Interview with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, by *AL-WATAN* correspondent Sattar Jabbar — place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Jabbar] How do you view the threat posed by the Amman accord and what are the means to aproach it?

[Rabbuh] The formula of the joint delegation which Yasir 'Arafat reached with King Husayn, in preparation for Murphy's visit, aims at abrogating the PLO and cancelling its independent role in representing the Palestinian people. Consequently, this will open the door for the U.S. plot to bring Jordan and that Palestinian side to direct negotiations on the basis of the Camp David and the Reagan plans. We reiterate that abrogating the Amman accord is the only way to seek a settlement to the crisis which the PLO is suffering from. Abrogating this accord is the only way to close the door to this U.S. plot in which Arab and Palestinian parties are collaborating.

The Democratic Alliance has called on all Palestinian masses and all nationalistic forces, particularly in the occupied territories and Jordan, to announce their rejection of the formula of the joint delegation, which 'Arafat discussed with King Husayn, and to quickly move to foil this plot which aims at forging the Palestinian representation. The Democratic Alliance calls on all nationalistic Palestinian forces and sides, including those inside the Fatah movement, which agree on the goal of abrogating and toppling the Amman accord, regardless of the discrepancies between them, to do this. The Democratic Alliance also calls for quick action to hold a national meeting which will include all these forces, including the PNC members which reject the accord, to discuss tangible measures to foil this liquidatory plot against the PLO and to preserve the PLO unity and defend its national policy.

[Jabbar] What are the practical means of confronting Richard Murphy's tour of the region?

[Al-Najjab] The threats of the Amman accord become clearer day after day. The last of these threats was the clear mission which Murphy came for. As Comrade Yasir said, he came to take an authorization from the PLO to abolish its role and to make the PLO leadership join the direct unilateral negotiations between Jordan and Israel under U.S. patronage. That is what Murphy intends to do during his current tour. That is why what is taking place constitutes a serious threat, not only to the Palestinian national cause but also to Jordan and the Jordanian people, and will drive them to the Camp David line.

We will only remind people of the scenario which Al-Sadat began in his treacherous trip. But where did Al-Sadat end? What is taking place in Amman and what Murphy is carrying in his bag is the same scenario. What Murphy is also trying to achieve is an attempt not only to contravene the national Palestinian unanimity but also the Arab unanimity in the Fes summit. Resolutions of this unanimity were clear in adhering to the Palestinian people's rights and in their emphasis that the only way to realize these rights is through an international conference in which all parties will participate, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Fatah Dissident Leader

PM190839 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
17-23 Apr 85 pp 23,25

[Interview with Colonel Sa'id Musa, alias Abu Musa, Fatah dissident leader, by Jean Dayih in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Let us begin from the end, that is, from the "Salvation Front" which was proclaimed a few hours ago. I wonder whether the new front is a response to the Amman [PNC] conference, or the Amman [Jordanian-Palestinian] agreement, or whether it is a new move to topple 'Arafat?

Answer: As is known, the heated clash with 'Arafat's line following the departure from Beirut found expression in two fronts: The National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance (the latter includes the PFLP and the DFLP). The DFLP continued to insist that there is a possibility of reaching a solution with 'Arafat despite our assurances to them that they have reached an impasse. We continued to conduct a dialogue with the Democratic Alliance with the aim of putting an end to indecisiveness in the Palestinian arena. Although the dialogue went on for more than a year, in the end we were able to reach an agreement in principle with the PFLP. The agreement then applied to the rest of the factions. As a result, the Salvation Front emerged. This, of course, was not in response to the illegitimate Amman conference nor an answer to the Amman agreement. Rather it was the outcome of interaction between the two alliances, as well as PNC Chairman Brother Khalid al-Fahum and PLO Executive Committee (independent) member Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The front is not a substitute for the PLO but is intended to return the organization to the right course. We hope that the front's scope will expand so as to include more nationalist factions, forces, and personalities.

Question: It has been observed that [DFLP leader] Nayif Hawatimah was absent. What is the secret behind that?

Answer: The DFLP and the [Palestinian] Communist Party are members of the Democratic Alliance, but they both remained outside the front. If they wish to join the Salvation Front they are welcome but on the condition that they break off completely with 'Arafat and the Central Committee and declare this clearly.

Question: Do I understand from you that the failure of the DFLP to join the Salvation Front is due to its continuing relations with 'Arafat?

Answer: So far the DFLP has been acting on the basis that there is still a possibility of bringing 'Arafat back to the national line. Speaking realistically — that is, after 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, his meeting with Mubarak and Husayn, his convening the PNC illegally, his accepting to abandon armed struggle on the pretext of land in return for peace which, of course, is an Israeli peace because the balance of power is tilting in favor of Israel vis-a-vis all the Arab countries put together, thanks to U.S. backing — we would like to tell those comrades who still think that there is a possibility of 'Arafat going back on his present stand that this is an impossibility, because the man is no longer a free agent. We now hear about names of the Palestinian delegation, such as Walid al-Khalidi, Hisham al-Sharabi and their ilk, and I read statements by 'Arafat saying that all the Palestinian people are PLO members. This cannot be, as the PLO has its own cadres and representatives. Ilyas Frayj and Rashad al-Shawwa cannot represent the PLO.

Question: If you read the interview *AL-MAJALLAH* had with Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] you would have seen similar criticism of you by Yasir 'Arafat, who says that you are not free agents but directed by the Syrian regime. What is your answer to this?

Answer: I have read the interview. This question was put to me when we made the announcement about the Salvation Front. The answer is that cooperation with Syria, which has strongly and sincerely stood with all the Lebanese forces until it aborted the 17 May agreement, is a source of pride for us. Give us one Arab location adjacent to the enemy state that accepts what is acceptable to Syria and which enables us to fight and to translate our thoughts into action on the ground and we will be ready to go to that location and ally ourselves with it.

'Arafat says that we are agents of Syria and the Jamahiriyah. We say that armed struggle is impossible from Tunis, Tebessa in Algeria, or northern Yemen, or even the PDRY. We have said this to brother [PDRY President] 'Ali Nasir. The fighters there are detainees because 'Arafat took their passports from them. For this reason we say that the freedom to fight and to act is here. With Syria we are allies and not subservient. When Syria says no to Camp David it is standing with us because the agreement is primarily against us. Syria never called for the recognition of Israel.

Question: What about the dialogue with the DFLP? Why did it not lead to any results? Are you hoping that it will join the Salvation Front in the near future?

Answer: No. The DFLP, by insisting on maintaining relations with 'Arafat, is providing cover to his deviationism. Therefore, we have no hope that it will join our front; it is now closer to 'Arafat than it is to us.

Question: For a long time you were an official under 'Arafat's command. Has 'Arafat perhaps changed? If not, why did you not address such criticism to him and why were you silent?

Answer: On the basis of my closeness and daily contacts with 'Arafat I can say that not only is he in himself a school in sabotage but rather a university. This, however, does not mean that we were willing students in it. We were in a state of constant clash and daily protests. Inside Fatah we were known as "the national democratic current." We were struggling inside Fatah in the hope of doing things in accordance with our national line. We were often thwarted. I recall that on 25 January 1983 when he celebrated the revolution anniversary in Aden, we suggested to him that the celebration take place here, in Al-Yarmuk [in Syria]. Why should we fly people from all parts of the world and pay $10 million from the PLO's treasury for that? This happened only a few months after the Sabra and Shatila massacre, when our people there were in need of every pound in order to buy bread. I also recall that following his meeting with the Zionist Uri Avneri I stood in the Revolutionary Council in which I am an elected member and shouted: How can I describe this other than as treason! We were not silent.

PFLP's Habash Denounces Shultz' Statements

JN222003 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Apr (SANA) — PFLP Secretary General George Habash has stressed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent statements are aimed at encouraging defeatists and capitulationists to liquidate the Palestine question, and they reflect the extent and the nature of the conspiratorial role that Washington is playing against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. In a statement to the press distributed here today, he said that Shutlz' statements on U.S. guarantees to protect the security of any Arab country that begins direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy coincide with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour of the region and reflect Washington's determination to support the march of defeatism and capitualtion that some reactionary and rightist sides adopt in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Habash also affirmed that the peoples' will is stronger than Washington's guarantees, pointing out that the Untied States failed in the past to protect the regime of the deposed shah, Al-Sadat, and Numayri. He added that it cannot persuade the defeatists of its ability to protect its agents in the region. He denounced Shultz' provocative statements and his flagrant interference in the region. He also called on all national and Arab forces to entrench their struggle against U.S. interests and called on all the Arab countries to boycott the United States and sever diplomatic and trade relations with it.

'Military Communique' on Attack Near Tel Aviv

JN221617 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Military communique issued by the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces — place and date not given]

[Text] The unit named after the martyrs of 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp boarded the ship named after Tripoli's steadfastness and sailed to implement a military operation against definite Zionist enemy targets inside the occupied city of Tel Aviv. At 2100 on Saturday,

20 April 1985, the ship reached a position off the shore of Tel Aviv. It released three boats carrying the following three fighting groups:

1. The group of martyr Major General Sa'd Sayil, known as Abu al-Walid.
2. The group of martyr Fahd al-Qawasimah.
3. The group of martyr Major Isma'il Darwish.

Two groups managed to land on shore, south of Tel Aviv. However, an enemy naval patrol unit discovered the boat of the third group. A chase operation and a naval clash ensued. Our fighters used machineguns and RPG's. The boat was sunk and its occupants were martyred.

Meanwhile, two other battles began. The first was between a number of enemy boats that pursued the mother ship in the southern part of the Palestinian coast. The boats and the ship clashed with medium weapons. The pursuit and clash lasted more than 5 hours. The second battle began on shore after the arrival of the two groups in the area south of Bat Yam. Fighting in this open, sandy area raged between our fighters and a large force of the enemy army, which was mobilized and moved in with the help of helicopters that lighted the area. The battle continued into the daylight hours. Our hero fighters continued their fighting on the southern Tel Aviv shores, recording one of the epics of the continuous Palestinian national struggle. A detailed statement on this operation will be issued later on.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

Voice of PLO Reports Lebanese Suicide Attack

JN221909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] In southern Lebanon, the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces are continuing armed operations against Zionist occupation forces, inflicting on them the gravest human and material losses. A military communique of the joint forces announced the implementation of a bold new operation by one of its members against the occupation forces near the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge area, north of Tyre, northern Lebanon. The operation resulted in 100 Zionist casualties. Martyr Malik Wahbah succeeded in detonating a truck that he drove into a Zionist military convoy consisting of our armored carriers, four trucks, one personnel carrier, and two jeeps. Citing eyewitnesses, AFP says that the explosion shook the Al-Qasimiyah area and that a heavy column of smoke appeared. After about 30 minutes, groups of enemy occupation forces rushed to the scene and began to randomly open fire and continued gunfire the whole night.

KUWAIT

Amir Al Sabah Receives GCC Minister

LD221102 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Amir received the GCC minister of electricity and water on the occasion of the holding of the second conference of ministers of electricity and water in Kuwait. The meeting was attended by Minister of Electricity and Water Muhammad al-Sayid 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i and GCC Secretary General Abdullah Ya'qub Bisharah.

AL-WATAN Views Interrogation of Justice Minister

GF221446 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Column by Jasim al-Mutawwa': "Interrogating the Minister of Justice: Is It a Beginning of Reform?"]

[Excerpts] Interrogating the minister of justice still receives various reactions, some of which are based on the goal of the interrogation, while others explained it as a kind of vengeance because it has been misunderstood. I said before in a column that the interrogation is no more than a practice of the right which the constitution guarantees, and that practising this right is a consolidation of the parliamentary action and a revelation of truth. Other reactions, which we are discussing, are related to the question of whether the interrogation continued to its end and whether the accusations against the minister listed in the interrogation were true. Will the National Assembly cast a vote of confidence for the minister? Will the minister remain in his post after the vote of confidence or will he leave it? And will the entire government resign in solidarity with the interrogated minister?

These questions are looming in the minds of citizens who are not used to this kind of parliamentary action. The custom has been that the government is formed and resigns in accordance with the regulations. No cabinet member has been interrogated or received a vote of confidence except on rare occasions. Nevertheless, we have not heard that a minister has resigned or left his post as a result of interrogation. This has made everyone believe that the minister is infallible and immune to interrogation.

This concept has reflected on overall administrative reform. An official usually remains in his post until he retires or is promoted. As a result, government departments have witnessed some kind of flaccidity in senior posts until some people began to believe that posts were personal property which should not be relinquished, and that hard-working people and those who do not work hard were treated as equals. No one has been brought to account or interrogated; only a silent gesture was given to indicate that he should leave his post when he was found to be exploiting his position.

Parliamentary interrogation in general, and that of the minister of justice in particular, is one of the available means for reform, now that all other means have been blocked. We hope that this means will not be the only resort.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Murphy Tour, U.S. Policy

LD210934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0722 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today drew attention to the fact that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's current tour of the Middle East seeks to perpetuate the Arab axes and divisions more than it seeks to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

It said that the American envoy, who knows the region well and knows the facts, dimensions of the problem, and the various Arab formulas put forward for a solution, still refuses to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The newspaper warned that the United States wants to force the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative, to recognize what no one with any sense can imagine — Israel — and, adding insult to injury, to recognize Resolution No 242 which states that the Palestinian problem is only a problem of refugees.

It said that "what is meant in this context is that the refugees, that is the problem of the Palestinian people, only require a transfer of jurisdiction from UNRWA to a Palestinian authority and also through elections."

Attacks U.S. Policy on Palestine

LD220835 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today rules out any change in the American position so long as "the Arab position always remains appallingly changeable so as to appease America."

The Arabs, the paper says, tell the United States that it must recognise the PLO so that they might achieve a settlement — even an American-style one — but it dismisses them all.

The paper explains that "Washington has rejected and continues to reject all these Arab and Palestinian moves toward a settlement and even now it does not accept any role for the PLO and does not recognize it unless this organization were to pick up a knife and slaughter itself, since what American wants is to ensure the existence and legitimate power of Israel which is seeking to conquer the Arabs and to annihilate their existence."

The question, the paper says, does not depend on the Arab or Palestinian positions because rapprochement with America has only one meaning in the American dictionary: the Arabs' agreement to submit to Israel; the denial of the Palestinian presence; and tying the Arabs to the Israeli-American whims.

Why, the paper asks, should we suppose a different attitude on the part of the United States when the latter is witnessing with derision and mockery this Arab rush toward it, while we Arabs are getting drowned in futile quarrels and marginal conflicts that all serve American purposes.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Turki Receives Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD231044 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 22, SPA — Prince Turki ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his residence last night Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and Tunisian Ambassador to the Kingdom Kacem Bousnina.

They exchanged cordial talks and reviewed ways of enhancing bilateral relations. Prince Turki sent with Es-Sebsi his greetings for Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Departs

LD231049 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 22, SPA — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-sebsi left here this afternoon for Jeddah enroute to Tunis after a visit to Saudi Arabia during which he conveyed a message to HM King Fahd from President Habib Bourguiba.

He told SPA that his visit to Saudi Arabia was in the framework of consultations between the two countries on questions of common concern for the benefit of the Arab unity.

Es-Sebsi said his talks with Saudi officials reflected identical views on questions that came up for discussion.

He expressed appreciation for Saudi Arabia's stand to boost and back joint Arab action and unity.

Riyadh on Need for PLO Participation in Talks

LD192304 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Thirty-eight Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have briefed the American assistant secretary of state on the need to hold a dialogue between the PLO and the United States to achieve a just and lasting peace.

The success of the current fact-finding tour of Richard Murphy, American assistant secretary of state, to some countries of the region, in preparation for what is called the possibility of the resumption of American moves to contribute to finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, depends on the existence of a balanced approach on the part of the United States to the basics of the conflict.

On the eve of the American official's tour, the American secretary of state revealed, with a strong reservation, the desire of his country to attain a formula for the basis of a settlement. This desire, however, has remained parallel to an American refusal to negotiate with a delegation representing the PLO. Here the knot appears that has been and continues to be an obstacle to bringing together the positive elements that could form a convergence point. At the forefront of these elements is the need for PLO participation with international legitimacy in the search for the solution's formula.

Today, when the American assistant secretary of state gets a clear and frank briefing from 38 Palestinian public figures representing the leading and influencial elements of the Palestinian people in the Arab occupied lands — a briefing that will emphasize the demand that the United States open a direct dialogue with the PLO as a necessary condition for a correct move toward realizing peace — the American administration is bound to reexamine whether or not it is relevant to bring about a situation in which negotiations are conducted in isolation from the core issue, for example, the Palestinian people through their legitimate representative the PLO. The absence of those legitimately entitled to their right would take legitimacy away from any agreement and empty it of any substance.

The Palestinian leading public figures inside the occupied lands, by stressing the need for an American-PLO dialogue to the American official, and by expressing the will of 1.3 million Arab citizens in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, wanted to impress on the mind of anyone dealing with the problem from outside the need to adapt and adjust to the reality of the problem, away from the reserved and cautious attitudes that have been and continue to be the result of the tough tendencies of the decisionmakers. This has worsened the explosive situation due to the lack of a move to convince the aggressor of the dangers it is creating by attempting to attain what it wants by armed force.

Hence, the need appears to deal with reality as an absolute necessity for the success of any serious effort relying on a balanced and just approach to facts, away from reservation and caution, which are no longer justified.

Further Commentary on U.S. Role

LD230932 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that his country strives for a just settlement of the rights of Palestinians, while at the same time confirming the need for direct talks between the Arabs and Israel.

It seems that the cautious dealing with what is being submitted by a group of sides engaged in the Israeli-Arab [word indistinct] conflict, has become a necessity, because the dealings of these sides revolve outside the circle of truth, even though they have become closer to this circle in their dealings [words indistinct]. It is in this light that one views the statement of the U.S. secretary of state before the Israeli-American general affairs committee in which he urged the Arabs to have direct negotiations with Israel in order to reach a solution.

This statement confirms that the present tour in the region by U.S. Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy has not achieved a basis for an effective American move, considering that the American conditions for such a move have not achieved; firstly,

conditions concerning the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation whose Palestinian elements are not members of the PLO, which would allow this delegation to talk to the United States on the shape of future negotiations on attaining a lasting solution to the problems. However, the meeting of the American envoy with the Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank confirmed to him the insistance by these leaders that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Thus the impression of the results of this visit is that it has not changed the attitudes [words indistinct] the statement of the American secretary of state, which in the context of American adherence to the nonrecognition of the PLO constitutes the most difficult obstacle to finding a formula for a just and lasting solution.

Thus [words indistinct] it revolves outside the context of dealing with facts: one must return to the starting point in order to reach something substantial, because ignoring the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people must remain the obstacle to any serious attempt. To ignore this means ignoring the truth.

AL-RIYAD on UN Responsibility To End Gulf War

GF211020 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In its commentary today on the Iraq-Iran war, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* said that the previous attempts made by most of the countries which wanted to mediate to end the war were based on the logic of brotherhood. Thus the end was always the same and done in such a manner that no initiative was made to accept these views.

Thus, the UN secretary general's responsibilities double in presenting an international plan that is able to contain the issue and give it the significance that it needs by adopting a method which gives all the sides their rights without further bloodshed, financial losses, and aggravation of the events to an extent that cannot be contained in the future.

New Iranian Offensive Seen

GF220602 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the dangers emerging from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, *AL-JAZIRAH* says: It seems that the next few days will witness great dangers from the war between Iraq and Iran, especially since official international sources of information have affirmed that Iran intends to launch a new major offensive on the Iraqi Al-Basrah sector and has completed its military preparations for carrying out this offensive.

The newspaper stresses the importance of holding an emergency meeting of the Arab seven-member committee involved in the settlement of the war for the purpose of evaluating the military situation on battlefronts and the political and diplomatic role which should be played by the Arab countries at this time.

UAE

Oil Minister To Chair OPEC Meeting 23 April

GF221308 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Apr (WAM) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, will chair the meeting of the follow-up OPEC committee. The meeting, which will convene in Geneva next Tuesday, will discuss the development in the oil markets.

The follow-up committee — which was formed by the OPEC ministerial conference to observe developments in the market and their effect on the price of OPEC oil — includes the ministers of petroleum from Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, and Libya.

High-level oil sources said the meeting will also discuss the international demand for OPEC oil during the next quarter this year in light of the expectation that demand for OPEC's oil will decrease due to the end of the winter season and the decrease in temperatures, which will lead to a reduction in power consumption, especially in Europe.

The sources said that initial information indicates that the majority of the members of the organization are adhering to production norms and the official prices fixed by the organization during its last meetings in October and January.

Referring to the market situation, Western statistics indicate that international demand for oil during the period between this April and next June will decrease from 48.2 million barrels per day to 45.4 million barrels per day.

The statistics indicate that the international demand for the OPEC share will decrease also from 16.3 million barrels per day to 16 million barrels per day, which means that the follow-up committee will ask member countries to adhere to their production shares so as to maintain the international price by OPEC which is between $28.90 and $26.50.

During its meeting in Geneva last October, the organization decided to decrease total production from 17.5 million barrels per day to 16 million barrels per day and to redistribute the members' shares accordingly.

The sources said that the price of OPEC oil will be stabilized next June according to stable prices on the oil spot market, which has reached $27.65 a barrel for Saudi light oil in comparison with the official price of $28 a barrel.

Paper Hits Shultz Call for Arab-Israeli Talks

GF230900 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 23 Apr (WAM) — Three UAE papers today strongly criticized the statement made yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz before the U.S.-Israeli general committee in which he demanded the Arabs enter into direct

negotiations with Israel. He also said that the United States guarantees to protect them if they do so.

The UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* said that the United States will be mistaken if it thinks that it can achieve peace through hammering out unilateral agreements between Israel and other Arab countries similar to the Camp David accords, "because unilateral agreements will not attain peace inasmuch as they will create new catastrophes in the region — catastrophes that will intensify the situation in such a way that jeopardizes U.S. interests." The paper pointed out that "this new realism, which the Reagan administration talks about, which is represented in unilateral agreements, is rejected by the Arab people. Nobody will accept this after witnessing the destructive effects caused by the Camp David accords on the general Arab situation."

The paper added that the Reagan administration has for a long time been dealing frivolously with the Middle East issue. It has been panting after arranging new plans or unilateral peace deals through which it can ensure Israel's security without caring for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the justice of the Arab issue as a whole. The paper continues: "The so-called issue of Israel's securty and the U.S. expansionist strategy in the Arab region make the Reagan administration reject the principle of comprensive settlement that is based on a just solution, in thepresence of the sides to the dispute in an international conference held under UN aegis."

The paper opined that if the Reagan administration desires to attain peace in the region and to forge a political settlement that appeases all sides, it will have to recognize the PLO, the Palestinians' rights, and the justice of the Palestinian issue, "or else this absolute ignoring of the bases of the Palestinian issue will destroy any efforts designed to attain peace."

PDRY

YSP Issues Statement on Economic Issues

GF221630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The 15th extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee concluded its meeting this afternoon. The session was held from 20 to 22 April under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The session discussed and dealt with the current economic situation and the fields of development from 1986 to 1990.

The session dwelt on a number of comprehensive and analytical reports of all the branches of the national economy.

A number of brother ministers and directors of the central organs of the state and secretariat of the economic circles of the party organizations in the governorates participated in this session.

Following the conclusion of the session, a press statement was issued which referred to the extreme importance of this session, since it was convened in light of the wide preparations witnessed by the country for meeting the third annual conference of our YSP, and also within the framework of the concentrated efforts made by the party and state organs for preparing for the effects and the main directions for the third 5-year plan of the second program of our party and people.

The statement expressed the satisfaction of the YSP Central Committee for the economic and social successes achieved, which represent a good basis for continuing implementation of the issues of development and the organized progress of the national economy. It highly evaluated the efforts exerted in this regard by the party and state organs and the popular organizations.

The statement used figures to explain the rates of social production in prices, the national income produced, and the per capita income from 1969 to 1983.

The statement has affirmed the great role of the people who created the development and its goals and who, in all economic branches and sectors, have wisely implemented their duties and responsibilities.

The sattement referred to the comprehensive discussions of all economic branches and in all fields.

The statement stressed the importance of increasing the role of the party organizations in leading the social and economic institutions for achieving the required economic and social goals stated in the party program.

The statement hailed the role of the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, for consolidating and supporting the progress of development and the status of the state and cooperative sectors, and directing the economic projects for developing those fields which are of strategic importance to the national economy. It also hailed the efforts of the brothers and all organizations in this field.

At the conclusion of the session, the YSP Central Committee adpoted a number of directions and decisions concerning the development of the national economy, and has authorized the cabinet to take measures and set tangible timetables for implementing them.

Mubarak-Siwar al-Dhahab Reportedly Meet in Cairo

LD230751 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Apr (KUNA) — Quoting diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* reports that a secret meeting took place in Cairo last Thursday between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the chairman of the Sudanese military council.

According to these sources, General Siwar al-Dhahab arrived at Cairo International Airport at midnight last Thursday where he met for 4 hours with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the presidential guest house at the airport. Afterwards, Siwar al-Dhahab returned to Khartoum.

The sources pointed out that the short visit followed the receipt by Siwar al-Dhahab of an offer of $3 billion in aid from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in return for Sudan's severance of relations with Washington and its agreeing to unite with Libya. The offer was made during secret consultations held by Al-Qadhdhafi's brother, Qadhdhaf al-Damm, with Siwar al-Dhahab during the former's visit to Khartoum during the past few days.

The sources said that the current visit to Tripoli by a delegation representing the new Sudanese military command was in return for the visit by the Libyan leader's brother.

This visit is seen as a first step toward the improvement of relations between Libya and Sudan which reached complete estrangement under Numayri.

AL-WATAN quotes the same diplomatic sources as saying that Siwar al-Dhahab has also received an invitation from the Soviet leadership to visit Moscow in the coming months and that Moscow has promised to provide military and financial aid to the new Sudanese Government in return for severing relations with Washington and staying away from it.

'Ali Briefs Mubarak on Talks in Jordan

NC221824 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak chaired a meeting this afternoon which was attended by the prime minsiter, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council chairman, the deputy prime ministers, the foreign minister, the interior minister, the ministers oi information, agriculture, and Cabinet affairs, and the Foreign Ministry first under secretary.

After the meeting, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The president opened his meeting with political leaders today by referring to the telephone conversations he had with General Siwar al-Dhahab earlier today and yesterday. During yesterday's conversation, issues of mutual interest were discussed. The prime minister briefed the conferees on the outcome of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings, the discussions between Egyptian and Jordanian officials, and the decisions adopted by the joint committee over the past 2 days which will further promote bilateral relations.

President Mubarak emphasized the importance of establishing a timetable for implementing the joint committee's decisions. The president stressed the significance of the navigational route connecting Aqaba and Nuwaybi'. He also noted the services this route will provide to the two countries in transportation, trade, tourism, and in linking the Arab east with the Arab Maghreb.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali also briefed the president on his discussions with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The prime minister conveyed to president Mubarak a verbal message from King Husayn on important area developments, primarily the Palestinian issue and the Gulf war.

The conferees reviewed a report on the visit to the area by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and on the discussions with him during his stay in Egypt.

The President stressed Egypt's desire for continuous efforts to promote the Palestinian issue, for all possible efforts to be exerted, and for all the available opportunities to be exploited. He also emphasized that we must consider and appreciate the time factor involved based on Egypt's historic role and its Arab reponsibility.

The conferees also discussed a report on the situation in Lebanon and Egypt's extreme anxiety over the attacks against our Lebanese brothers. They discussed Egypt's insistence that sectarian fighting must end. The fighting is destroying the fraternal Lebaense people's unity and is creating destructive differences among the Islamic groups in Lebanon.

The president also reviewed the prime minister's report on the achievements and the projects in the Northern and Southern Sinai Governorates based on the 3d year of the 5-year development plan. The president will be visiting a number of these projects on 24 and 25 April. [end recording]

Somali Information Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC230536 Cairo MENA in English 2305 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 22 (MENA) — Somali Information Minister Mohamed Omar Jess arrived here tonight from Khartoum for a four-day visit.

In an arrival statement, he said he is carrying a message from President Mohamed Siad Barre to President Husni Mubarak.

He said the message comes within the framework of constant consultations between the two countries, especially after the recent developments in Sudan.

He said he will have talks with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Liberian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

NC230856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (MENA) — Liberia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Christopher Minikon, arrived in Cairo this morning on an official visit that will last several days. During his stay, he will deliver a message to President Husni Mubarak from Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe.

The Liberian deputy foreign minister was met at Cairo Airport by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the Foreign Ministry's African Department.

AL-AHALI Article Views U.S. Stand on Lebanon

PM221710 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Apr 85 p 12

[Fathi Radwan article: "Thana' Muhaybili's Shoe and the American Statue of Liberty"]

[Excerpts] I wished I made the title of this article "Thana's Shoe Over the Head of the American Statue of Liberty" because what Thana' Muhaybili did [launching a suicide attack on an Israeli military convoy] in southern Lebanon as she was battling against the tyranny and injustice of the United States, which supports Israel and backs it with money, arms, and political propaganda, is something beyond description and above all praise. It was heroism that exceeded that which man has known since the beginning of history, since he has fought battles and wars, and since fedayeen have sacrificed their lives for the sake of country, honor, and great values.

What Thana' did should have caused reverberations like the sound of bombs and thunder in every Arab capital and Islamic and Arab town. The shaykh of Al-Azhar Mosque, the senior ulemas, and professors of Islamic institutions throughout the Islamic world should have held prayers in memory of this blessed martyr who offered her body, soul, blood, and youth for the sake of liberating her home in southern Lebanon which has been defiled by the boots of the U.S. soldiers who call themselves Israelis and who fight for the sake of this abominable crime which they call "Israel".

Thana' Muhaybili sacrificed everything that is precious for the sake of the freedom and honor of her country. She rode a car packed with 400 kilograms of explosives and drove it herself against a bunch of the worst and meanest kind of people. She detonated the car with herself in it in order to put an end to the aggression of those criminals who shed blood, usurp land, violate honor, steal property and take orders from the country that has been the worst violator of human rights since the 15th century and has outshone the beasts of the jungle in the commission of crimes.

Thana' Muhaybili, who was hardly 16 years old, could not tolerate seeing the great men, leaders, politicians, ministers, and spokesmen of the Arab world sinking into deeper slumber verging on apathy or treason at a time when the United States is storming their homeland from southern Lebanon, where there is a Shi'ite majority and a Sunni minority, and going on a rampage of killing, slaughtering, and burning while proclaiming with utmost impudence: We are defending ourselves, containing the terrorists in southern Lebanon, and we will spare no efforts to pursue them and eradicate them so that the inhabitants in northern Israel will be able to sleep without interruption by the shells of the Palestinians and the Lebanese whose land the United States has usurped.

The poor girl saw no hope of early salvation from this affliction and felt it her duty to do something in order to set an example for the Arab leaders and commanders and to awaken their sleeping conscience and dull senses. She threw herself into an inferno of 400 kilograms of explosives without caring that this would blow her body to smithereens. Before dying for the sake of the country she spoke with courage and firmness as if she were speaking about somebody else making the sacrifice. Yet neither our rulers nor our leaders have awakened.

As for the connection between this and the American Statue of Liberty, it is that the Americans who made it and erected it at the entrance to New York Harbor wanted to fool the millions of people that enter this harbor, who see this statue, and who might climb to its top. They would believe that the United States believes in freedom sought by man everywhere and at all times. Years have gone by while peoples have still believed what the statue suggests, that the United States is indeed a free nation and that the early settlers fled from Europe when it was dominated by inquisition and medieval church leaders. They have come to a country where there is faith in the provisions of the U.S. Constitution and subsequent covenants.

But time has proved to every people, and foremost the Arab people, that the United states is the bitterest enemy of countries and peoples, of everything that they aspire for, and of mankind's hope for freedom and equality for its children, who were born free and should remain so. Time has also proved that the principles symbolized by the statue, which with time rust has eroded, have been eroded and wiped out by something even more serious. They have been replaced by the principles of the Mafia, the Zionist lobby, and the pressure groups. Among the many victims of these are the Palestinian people who have been expelled from their homeland and have been living in dispersion.

The solution then is the one that Thana' Muhaybili has found. Therefore, her shoe which was found at the site of the car explosion that tore her small body is more worthy of respect and veneration than the head of the fake Statue of Liberty. This head is filled with the ideas of domination, oppression, and persecution of people who have rights. Fedayeen everywhere should set fire to their bodies and throw themselves against the U.S. forces. The State of Liberty is a falsehood that should be gotten rid of at a solemn ceremony in which a young Palestinian will raise Thana' Muhaybili's picture above the statue's head amid loud shouting reverberating in the four corners of the world: Down With American Freedom Forever!

Saddam Reiterates Readiness for Peace With Iran

JN221136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1012 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — In a speech at the conference delivered by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim on behalf of Saddam Husayn, Saddam Husayn said that any partial solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict will lead to a prolongation of the war. In the speech, President Saddam Husayn said that such a partial solution will be a trap through which Iran will seize any opportunity to commit aggression. He also explained that the Iranian regime has been incessantly announcing that it has Iraq as a target, that it is determined to export its revolution to Iraq by force, to topple the political and social regime in it, to establish a regime of which it approves, and to install a government which satisfies its whims. In the speech read by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, President Saddam Husayn warned that the destructive consequences of the war will not be restricted to Iraq and the region, but will pose a threat to security and stability in the world and will have direct repercussions on Muslims and their countries interests.

President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's complete readiness to establish peace with Iran while it continues to defend its territory, history, civilization, and its Arab and Islamic affiliation. He said: We hope that you will succeed in finding formulas that would contribute toward ending the war, deterring the aggressor, and safeguarding high values and sublime interests from distortion and aggression.

In the speech, Husayn reviewed the stages of Iranian aggression, Iraq's response to peace initiatives for ending the war, and Iran's rejection of these peace initiatives. Husayn warned that the future of Islamic action will face a difficult crisis if the Muslims fail in ending the Iranian rulers' aggression, their scorn for Muslim blood, efforts, and funds, and their flouting of sacred Islamic values. He said that Iraq is ready to agree to any resolution the conference will adopt to end the Iraq-Iran conflict.

He added that Iraq is looking forward to building a society that will be capable of contributing to human civilization and that Iraq refuses to employ its potentials and capabilities in anything that would deter it from pursuing its role of construction and progress.

President Saddam Husayn explained that Iraq's preoccupation in defending its territory, principles, and achievements has given Zionism an opportunity to escalate its aggressive activities, commit more crimes in Lebanon, and persist in massacring Lebanese and Palestinians. He said that the Iranian regime has cooperated and coordinated with the Zionists, particularly in the sphere of armament.

He pointed out that the Zionist enemy provides the Iranian regime with resources that enable it to continue to expand and to commit aggression against the sanctities of the Arabs and the Muslims. He called on Muslims to deter the Iranian regime which has close ties with Zionism in the armament sphere, because the Iranian regime's practices serve the same objective Zionism seeks to achieve, that of fragmenting Arab and Islamic ranks.

USSR Ready To 'Supervise' Peace Negotiations

JN210715 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 20 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] Informed European sources revealed that the Soviet Union has recently informed Iraq and Iran of its readiness to supervise peace negotiations so as to stop the war and find "a just and balanced" solution to the conflict. Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, made this offer to Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Kazim Ardabili, Iranian deputy foreign minister, during their recent visit to Moscow. Gromyko stressed that these peace negotiations should begin quickly and without "preconditions" in order to prevent new dramatic war developments. The European sources indicated that the Iranian side insisted on its known conditions. Nevertheless, Gromyko and Ardabili agreed to maintain contacts between Moscow and Tehran.

Air Force 'in Control' of Iranian Airspace

JN220621 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0555 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — The Air Force and Air Defense commander has stated that this force's future operations will come as a surprise to the Iranians. In a statement to *AL-QADISIYAH* today on the 54th anniversary of the Air Force and Air Defense, the commander said the Iraqi Air Force is in complete control of Iranian airspace. On Iran's use of small vessels to transport its oil, the Air Force and Air Defense commander explained that the Air Force's supremacy has allowed it to pursue and strike such vessels. He said: For every hostile method we have a new countermethod. He stressed that the Air Force's capabilities have increased in terms of armament and planning and this will have a decisive impact on the outcome of the battles the Iraqi Air Force will wage.

Press Association Claims Iran Preparing Attack

JN230812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi Press Association has informed the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] that Iran is preparing for a new aggression against Iraq in the southern sector of the battlefield. The Association called on the IOJ to pursue its efforts for ending the war and to intensify its pressure on the Iranian regime until it is forced to acknowledge peace. This was contained in a cable Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, president of the Iraqi Press Association, sent to Jiri Bubka, IOJ secretary general today.

Hammudi stressed that in spite of its capability and military superiority that will allow it to crush the Iranian invaders, Iraq is eager to avoid the shedding of blood and is ready to settle the conflict with Iran on the basis of abidance by international law and the UN Charter. Hammudi explained that Iran has been responsible for the aggression and the war over the past 4 years in view of its policy and anomalous stands. He said that Iran continues to reject any search for the attainment of an honorable, just, and peaceful solution while it seeks to partition the war and concentrate on aspects that may restrict Iraq's power. Hammudi pointed out that Iran is mobilizing its forces on Iraqi borders to

launch a comprehensive attack against Iraqi territory and cities in the southern sector of the battlefield. Sa'd Qasim Hammudi said he hopes that the IOJ would communicate the contents of this cable to all subsidiary organizations in order to intensify efforts toward putting pressure on the Iranian regime to have it halt its war against Iraq.

Hamzah Receives Cuban Central Committee Member

JN201121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Muhammad Hamzah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received today Dr (Albert Camprah), member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two parties and the means conducive to strengthening relations between the peoples of the two friendly countries and their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism. The developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iraq's stands and its peaceful calls to end the war, and Iranian intransigence and insistence on continuing the war were also reviewed.

Iraqi-Zambian Committee Begins Meetings

JN221555 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Meetings of the first session of the Iraqi-Zambian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation began in Baghdad today. Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah chaired the Iraqi side and Higher Education Minister Rajah Kunda chaired the Zambian side. The two sides comprehensively reviewed economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and ways to promote it in the interest of the two friendly peoples. A subcommittee was formed to draft the minutes of the meetings that will be signed on Wednesday.

Assembly Speaker, Delegation Leave for Indonesia

JN221240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0936 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly speaker, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, left Baghdad for Indonesia today leading a delegation to attend the celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the convocation of the Bandung nonaligned conference, which will begin the day after tomorrow, Wednesday. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi will deliver Iraq's speech at the conference on the Nonaligned Movement's vanguard role in international affairs in addition to the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the Iranian regime's insistence on not responding to all international calls for ending the war. The delegation comprises Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahawi and a number of officials.

Oil Ministry Officials Return From Saudi Arabia

JN201855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0943 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and president of the Iraqi National Oil Company, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia. 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim led the Iraqi side to the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Saudi committee which supervises the implementation of the Iraqi crude oil pipeline project that passes through Saudi territory.

In a statement to INA, the Oil Ministry under secretary said that the meetings dealt with affairs pertaining to implementing the first stage of the project, which will be achieved next September. They also reviewed the current preparations to begin implementing the second stage, which includes the details of the engineering acts and designs and the preparation of tender documents for this stage. He affirmed that the implementation operations are proceeding according to schedule.

'Text' of Minutes of Higher Committee Meeting

JN221423 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1116 GMT 22 Apr 85

["Text" of the minutes of the second session of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee which convened in Amman from 20 to 22 April — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Proceeding from the fraternal ties linking the two sisterly countries; out of faith in the common Arab destiny and in the unity of the aims the two countries are seeking to achieve; in accordance with the march of cooperation whose steps were charted and whose pillars were laid down by the two countries' great leaders, His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and His Majesty King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; in response to the will of the two fraternal countries' peoples to bolster the bonds of fraternity and friendship between them and realize Arab economic integration and a better life; and in pursuance of translating the aspirations and directives of the political leadership in each of the two countries into tangible facts and practical measures on the basis of common interest and reciprocal benefit, the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee held its second session in Amman from 20 to 22 April 1985 in order to follow up the march of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and continue serious work to achieve its desired objectives in the various areas of cooperation in an climate of sincere brotherhood and with a definite desire to develop and promote the economic, commercial, and technical relations between the two countries.

His Excellency Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali chaired the Egyptian side and His Excellency Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i chaired the Jordanian side.

After the Higher Committee had approved its agenda, reviewed the accomplishments achieved in the various areas of cooperation, and studied the ways to bolster the march of cooperation, coordination, and integration between the two fraternal countries, it decided the following:

I. Trade Exchange

Increasing the volume of bilateral trade exchange in 1986 to $250 million, shared equally by the two sides, and to $500 million in the long run. Removing all obstacles and restrictions that impede the flow and exchange of national commodities between the two countries. Increasing the quota of Jordanian commodities that are exempt from being referred to the Egyptian import rationalization committees to $20 million in 1986, including the quota of the Jordanian Trade Center in Cairo. Allowing the Egyptian private sector to import from Jrodan by free remittance outside the abovementioned quota in implementation of Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of Trade Protocol No 8. Expanding the base of the national commodities exchanged between the two countries to include the largest possible number of commodities.

Signing an agreement on the procedures and facilities of payment between the two countries, according to which the two countries' purchases will be paid for in accordance with this agreement. The two countries' central banks will adopt the necessary measures to prepare and sign this agreement as soon as possible and within a period of time not to exceed the middle of 1985.

Adopting the necessary measures to implement the rest of Jordan's quota of Jordanian commodities exported to the Arab Republic of Egypt — commodities that are exempt from being referred to the import rationalization committees — in accordance with the articles of Trade Protocol No 7 of 1984. Adopting the necessary measures as soon as possible to implement Jordan's quota of the Jordanian commodities exported to the Arab Republic of Egypt — commodities that are exempt from being referred to the import rationalization committees — to the amount of $10 million as stipulated by the articles of Trade Protocol No 8 of 1985. Accelerating the measures pertaining to the implementation of the equitable bargain signed by the two countries on 24 March 1985, which amounts to $110 million to be shared equally by the two sides. In this regard, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the measures adopted to export 1 million metric tons of Jordanian cement to Egypt and to import 5,000 metric tons of Egyptian rice by Jordan as part of this bargain. Encouraging the exchange of visits by official and non-official trade delegations. Encouraging the opening of permanent and temporary specialized exhibitions in each of the two countries for the sake of acquainting people with their products.

II. Economic and Technical Cooperation

The two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the economic, trade, and technical cooperation agreement during the current session of the joint Higher Committee, an agreement that will create a legal framework for developing future cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The two sides have agreed to establish a joint holding company with a capital of $50 million to be equally shared by the two countries directly or through their institutions. This company will specialize in establishing the various developmental and industrial projects and in marketing their products in both domestic and foreign markets, allowing at the same time other parties to contribute to the company's capital. In this regard, the two sides agreed to form a joint committee to take the necessary steps to establish this company, to draw up its contract, and to define the fields of investment in accordance with the planned priorities. In this regard, the two sides agreed, in principle, to establish a joint fishing company in the two countries' territorial waters in the Red Sea.

Encouraging investors and businessmen in both countries to establish various industrial and investment projects. In this regard the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the protocol pertaining to the establishment of a Jordanian-Egyptian business council in order to promote ties of friendship between business societies in both countries, to improve the climate of cooperation between them, to encourage the establishment of joint projects, to encourage exports, and to exchange commodities and services.

III. Transportation

The two sides highly value the steps that the two countries have taken and that led to the signing of the navigational agreement, the signing of the passengers and goods transportation agreement, and the supplementary memorandums and contracts, especially the measures that have been taken to open the sea route

between the Jordanian port of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi' at its scheduled time. The two sides have agreed to form a joint technical committee that will meet periodically in Aqaba and Nuwaybi' to follow up the implementation of the agreements that the two countries have signed in the field of sea transportation and to remove the obstacles that prevent their implementation. The Jordanian side has expressed its desire to revive the fishing agreement that was signed between the two countries in 1956. The Egyptian side has promised to study this issue and the two sides agreed to continue contacts in this regard.

Activating transit trade and the free zones between the two countries and benefiting from storage possibilities and warehouses in each country. The establishments concerned in both the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt have the right to establish a route between the following points in the two countries: Amman-Aqaba-Cairo-Alexandria-'Uqsur-Sharm al-Shaykh and between any other similar points in accordance with agreements between the airline establishments concerned. The competent sides in both countries will be required to take the necessary measures in this regard.

IV. Tourism

Activating tourism between the two countries and exploiting the established sea route in order to support and encourage tourism. Supporting international tourism to the two countries through projecting the two countries as one tourist unit by preparing joint programs, issuing publications and posters, and participating in joint tourist pavillions in regional and international tourist fairs. The two sides agreed to renew the tourist cooperation protocol, which was signed between the two countries in 1975, in order to develop the various fields of cooperation and to meet the new developments that have taken place since the signing of the aforementioned protocol.

V. Agriculture

Achieving coordination between agricultural production policies in both countries, especially on seasonal products, in order to exchange the largest possible quantity of agricultural products. Within this framework, the two sides agreed on exchanging Jordan's production of tomatoes, tomato juice, and other seasonal vegetables, such as cauliflower, eggplant, ucumber, and olive saplings for Egyptian agricultural products, such as potatoes, potato seeds, onions, palm saplings, and some Egyptian equatorial fruits, in April and May at a minimum amount of $2 million for this year, and to ask the competent authorities in both countries to take the necessary measures to implement it.

The exchange of expertise and information concerning agricultural production, particularly the utilization of Egyptian expertise in the field of planting tissue cultures to produce strawberries, potatoes, and bananas. Utilizing Egyptian expertise in the fields of producing selected seeds, beekeeping, fish farming, and developing high yeilding varities for them. Utilizing Jordanian expertise in the field of drip irrigation in light of the current campaign in Egypt to expand and spread the use of this method in order to ration water use and improve agricultural production. The exchange of expertise and training in the field of agricultural mechanization, protecting animal wealth, artificial insemination, and combating pests.

VI. Economic Planning

Achieving coordination of plans and taking measures that lead to attaining this objective. As a preliminary step in this regard, the two sides agreed that observers from the Arab Republic of Egypt would follow up the working committees in the various sectors formed by the Jordanian side in order to draw up the forthcoming 5-year development plan in Jordan 1986-1990. The Jordanian side expressed its desire to benefit from the rich Egyptian experience in the field of planning and preparing development plans. The Jordanian side also expressed its desire to exchange experts in this field. The Egyptian side welcomed this and showed readiness to send the information available to the Jordanian Planning Ministry. Increasing technical cooperation and coordination in the field of scientific research and training, as well as holding joint seminars on planning affairs. In this field, the Egyptian side welcomed receiving Jordanian trainees and scholars to obtain training at the Scientific Research Academy at the National Research Institute in various aspects of scientific research.

VII. Public Works

Approving Jordanian contracting companies to participate in the local available tenders concerning construction work on equal footing with the local contracting companies and on a competitive basis, in addition to providing them with the necessary facilities to achieve that objective.

VIII. Telecommunications

The two sides agreed to work to increase the number of telephone circuits between the two countries in order to facilitate communication. In this field, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the steps taken to implement telephone operation between the ports of Aqaba and Nuwaybi'. The two sides agreed to prepare a joint study concerning connecting the two countries by microwave. They also agreed to define the number of microwaves and draw up a specific project to achieve such a connection.

IX. Cultural and Educational Relations

The two sides expressed satisfaction over signing the cultural agreement that took place during the meetings of the current session of the joint Higher Committee, because this agreement will promote and develop positive cultural and educational relations between the two countries. The Egyptian side agreed to provide a number of male and female teachers with various specialties for next year and the forthcoming years to work in Jrodanian schools. The Egyptian side agreed to consider the increase of the number of Jordanian students who will join the different Egyptian universities and institutes, and to achieve this within the available resources. The Egyptian side also agreed on working to facilitate the conditions of admitting Jordanian students into institutes and universities, as well as to facilitate their residence during their scientific study there. The two sides agreed to draw up a working program to implement provisions of the cultural agreement signed during the visit that his excellency the Jordanian minister of higher education will pay to his counterpart in the Arab Republic of Egypt in the near future.

X. Manpower

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the steps that have been taken to strengthen and promote cooperation in this field, especially the signing of the agreement concerning cooperation

in the field of manpower — an agreement that is aimed to develop and promote cooperation in the field of exchanging information, expertise, and training in the labor sector, as well as vocational training, social welfare, industrial security, and manpower planning. The two sides agreed to draw up a program to define and crystallize cooperation in areas that were mentioned in the abovementioned cooperation agreement signed between the two countries.

The Jordanian side expressed its desire to apply the principle of reciprocity concerning Jordanian workers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, such as exempting them from having a residence permit and from paying income tax and including them in the social security system. These benefits are enjoyed by Egyptian workers in Jordan. The Egyptian side promised to consider this desire and inform the Jordanian side of the results. The Egyptian side agreed to exempt Jordanian businessmen from adhering to the conditions applied on Jordanian workers in Egypt in terms of a hiring quota.

The Egyptian side expressed readiness to welcome Jordanian trainees in various Egyptian institutions and to allow them to benefit from Egyptian capabilities in this respect, either through receiving Jordanian trainees in these institutions or by sending Egyptian instructors to Jordan for this purpose.

XI. Information

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with signing the information agreement between the two countries, which aims to strengthen and promote cooperation between them in all fields of information and in various media organs. The two sides will endeavor to encourage exchanging experts and specialists in various information fields and training workers in various media organs, as well as exchanging both audio and video recorded programs and contributing to joint production in both radio and television.

The two sides will work to strengthen cooperation by facilitating direct exchange of news and information through national news agencies and to sign a contract of cooperation to this effect.

XII.

The two sides agreed on the need to extend the various necessary facilities for nationals of both countries concerning simplifying procedures of entry, residence, renewing travel documents, and cooperation in judicial aspects of extraditing criminals.

XIII.

The two sides agreed that the Jordanian Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Egyptian Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade will be the sides responsible for following up the implementation of resolutions and recommendations in terms of trade exchanges and equitable bargains.

XIV.

It has been decided that the third session of the joint Higher Committee will be held in Cairo during October 1985.

Written in Amman on Monday, 2 Sha'ban, 1405 of the Hegira calendar, 22 April 1985.

Signed:

For the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali

Senator Denies Seeking Meeting With Syrians

PM221626 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Nasr al-Majali report: "Al-Rifa'i Says: Saudi Wisdom Can Unite Arab Ranks"]

[Excerpts] London — 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, Jordanian senator and former prime minister, has denied Arab media reports that the purpose of his current visit to London is to meet with a senior Syrian official. In an interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* he emphasized the need to clear the air between neighboring Arab brothers at this stage. He added that the Saudi leadership, known for its wisdom and rational thinking, can continue to play its very positive role of uniting Arab ranks. He also said that Jordan cares about relations with its neighboring Arab brothers, but any movement in that direction cannot be done "in secret."

'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i said: "Some radio and press reports have claimed that the purpose of my visit to London is to go to Syria or to meet with some Syrian brothers in London. The truth is that I am here on a private visit for 'medical and personal reasons.' If the purpose was to travel to Syria or meet with syrian brothers here, there would be no need for these things to take place secretly in the dark. I do not think that some of us are right in thinking that relations between brothers should be shrouded in secrecy. It is natural to have relations with others. Relations between 'neighboring brothers' are even more natural. Furthermore, there is one other consideration, which is that we in Jordan pursue a policy drawn up and advocated by his majesty the king. It is a clear, frank, unequivocal, nationalist policy."

Asked if the government of Zayd al-Rifa'i has other political alternatives and options to fall upon if the current political move for the settlement of the Palestinian question based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement failed, the former prime minister said: "I hope that you will not regard my remarks as a reflection of Jordanian official policy. I am expressing my own personal opinion based on my own understanding and observation of the general situation. I do not at present presume to be an official or government spokesman." As regards the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, it is considered to be a part of the general Arab effort. Regarding alternatives to the agreement if the United States and Israel continued to reject it and to refuse to talk to the PLO, Al-Rifa'i said: If the United States continues to be intransigent on this point, then that becomes a U.S., not an Arab responsibility. If Washington chose intransigence it does not mean that the Arabs have to produce alternatives. The Arab position, he said, is legitimate, right, and based on international will reflected in the various international resolutions and conferences.

Failed To Achieve Thaw
GF222015 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
21 Apr 85 pp 1, 26

[Mahmud Khalil report from Amman]

[Excerpt] *AL-ANBA'* has learned from informed sources in Amman that during his recent mediation visit to Damascus, Mr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i failed to achieve a thaw in Syrian -Jordanian relations. The sources said that Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam [Syrian vice president] and Syrian officials — with whom Mr al-Rifa'i met in Damascus — have affirmed that there will be no reconciliation with Jordan and the PLO before the annulment of the Amman agreement.

AL-DUSTUR: Kuwait Gives $15 Million in Aid
JN230710 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian Government has received a $15 million installment of the Kuwaiti aid to Jordan in accordance with the 1978 Baghdad summit resolutions.

JORDAN TIMES: U.S. Asked To Stand Up to 'Ideals'
JN230734 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
23 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Thanks Mr Shultz!"]

[Text] In an address to a pro-Israeli lobby group in Washington over the weekend, the U.S. secretary of state made a new promise: The U.S. will help defend those moderate Arabs who are willing to take risks for peace and enter direct negotiations with Israel.

Thanks, Mr. Shultz, but your help in defending us is not the issue here. What we Arabs need from you is not money, not unqualified support and certainly not promises of defending us if and when there is a need. We only ask of the U.S. to basically do one thing, and that is to stand up to its ideals and responsibility to the concept of human rights and self-determination for all peoples which Woodrow Wilson articulated some seventy years ago as "an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

The Palestinians have the right to self-determination, and you have not endorsed this right, Mr. Shultz. They believe that the PLO is their sole and legitimate representative, and you are totally ignoring this fact.

The Israelis continue to reject total withdrawal from the occupied territories, and you still respect their defiance and obstinacy. Israel continues to Judaise Palestinian land, and you continue to finance the scheme, albeit indirectly. What point is there in talking directly to the Israelis if all they want is consecration of their occupation of our land, Mr. Shultz? Have you ever promised us pressure against the Israelis in order to take risks? Or you just want us to hit the bottom before we realise it is a reckless dive? The Jordan-PLO accord goes a long way in meeting your demands for a Middle East settlement, Mr. Shultz. What have you offered us in return, except those empty calls for direct talks all the time?

Al-Jumayyil Cables Fahd on West Beirut Situation

NC221237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] According to diplomatic sources, President Amin al-Jumayyil sent a cable to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd yesterday. His message deals with recent developments in West Beirut. The cable is in reply to the statement issued by the Saudi royal court in the wake of those developments.

Al-Jumayyil Backs Islamic Leaders Damascus Meeting

NC221624 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed his support for the expanded meeting of Lebanese Islamic leaders scheduled to be held in Damascus tomorrow. He indicated to Speaker Husayn al-Husayni the necessity of all involved to participate, because this gathering is in keeping with efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation in the country. The president stressed that the meeting should be followed by a national meeting which will bring all groups and factions together, especially in view of the impending Israeli withdrawal which requires a united and responsible national position. The president devoted his attention today to political and security problems with an emphasis on the situation in and around Sidon, and on conditions in the south following the announced Israeli decision to complete the withdrawal of its occupation forces from Lebanon by early June.

President al-Jumayyil stressed the need for problems in the Sidon area to be resolved wisely in order to avoid future repercussions and reactions to practices which took place and which have had a cruel impact on the city. He urged all involved to turn over a new page and said that the authorities have spared no efforts in trying to put an end to fighting in the Sidon area, but their efforts have been obstructed by obstacles which emerged along the way. The president noted that he had repeatedly warned that such developments could hold up the implementation of objective solutions. But he declared that the regime had pressed ahead with its efforts to end the clashes and to rescue Sidon. The president discussed the situation in Sidon and the clashes east of the city during separate meetings today with the head of the Maronite monastic order, Father Bulus Na'man, and with Father Butrus Qazzi.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Letter From Syria's Al-Asad

NC222140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received a letter from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today. The letter was conveyed to President al-Jumayyil by a special envoy and dealt with three important issues:

1. The Islamic meeting expected to be held in Damascus tomorrow.
2. The expected Israeli withdrawal from western Al-Biqa'.
3. The situation in Sidon.

President al-Asad emphasized in his letter that the Islamic meeting follows the lengthy telephone conversation President al-Jumayyil had with Al-Asad last Wednesday. The conversation followed the incidents in West Beirut and the subsequent resignation of Prime Minister Karami, when it became clear that there is a dire need to convene such a meeting. This need developed in the wake of Prime Minister's Karami's visit to Damascus in order to remedy the situation and bolster the salvation process that President al-Jumayyil is working for in cooperation with government leaders and other influential individuals. The object is to unite the people to ward off the danger threatening the country. During the meeting, the situation in Lebanon and ways to ensure the restoration of normal conditions, will be discussed.

Concerning the third and final phase of the Israeli withdrawal, President al-Asad's letter affirmed Syria's continuing support for the Lebanese Army's deployment in the areas to be evacuated by the Israelis in western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya to prevent fighting that might breakout as a result of the withdrawal and to abort the suspect schemes Israel might implement following its withdrawal, as has happened in some areas. Within this framework, meetings were held between Syrian and Lebanese military commands in the Al-Biqa' to coordinate efforts, especially since the Lebaense Army will move to its positions from Syrian lines. The Army has actually moved from the Ablah barracks to nearby positions in Qabb Ilyas and Ghazzah in Al-Biqa' to be ready to deploy as soon as Israel begins its withdrawal. The Syrian forces have taken measures to prevent the obstruction of the Army's movement. The Lebanese Army will control matters in an approrpriate manner. As for the question of Sidon, President al-Asad's letter emphasized assistance to Lebanon in order to reach a solution that will restore calm to the area, control the situation, and render it impregnable and immune to attack.

Karami, Al-Huss, Others Leave for Damascus

NC230749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The nationalist Islamic meeting is scheduled to begin in Damascus 1 hour from now in the presence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Mufti Khalid, Minister al-Huss, former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and Rashid al-Sulh, Minister 'Usayran, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami, left for Damascus on board a special plane at 0815 today.

At the airport, Prime Minister Karami spoke to our correspondent Darwish 'Ammar:

[Begin recording] [Karami] A gloomy atmosphere has been prevailing in Beirut. Everyone is feeling its effects and is demanding that it be replaced with love and peace and that all defects be removed from this blessed land.

For this purpose we are going to Damascus at the invitation of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. We hope to return with solutions that will bring reassurance to all people. We are eager to maintain unity of rank so we can work for the complete liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya and for raising the banners of values, ethics, and love among all people.

['Ammar] Mr Prime Minister: Do you expect, after the Damascus meeting, to take certain security measures in Beirut?

[Karami] This is what we hope and work for. Security is the demand of every citizen. Every citizen wants peace to be established in Beirut and in Lebanon because we are on the road to true salvation.

['Ammar] Mr Prime Minister: The Damascus meeting has coincided with the so-called uprising's announcement that gunmen will be withdrawn from the Sidon area. What is your comment on this matter?

[Karami] We regard this as an indicator which we hope will lead to the establishment of security in Sidon and its suburbs, and in all parts of Lebanon.

['Ammar] Will the issue of the government be discussed, Mr Prime Minister?

[Karami] This is outside the meeting's subjects for discussion. [end recording]

Birri Rejects 'Imaginary' Israeli Withdrawal
JN221942 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 April 85

[Text] The Israeli decision to finally withdraw from Lebanon by the beginning of June generated negative reactions, perhaps contrary to what Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was expecting. All the Israeli newspapers, with the exception of the Labor Party's *DAVAR*, cast doubt on the feasibility of withdrawal when a security zone is maintained under the supervision of the Israeli-backed army of southern Lebanon, because this situation will force Israel in one way or another to keep the file of the Lebanese war open. However, if the Israeli Government expects an end to the Lebanese resistance actions with the completion of withdrawal to the international borders, its expectations are wrong. This is what Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south and Amal leader who is currently in Damascus, confirmed to us in an exclusive statement. In reply to the Israeli withdrawal decision, Nabih Birri said:

[Begin recording] We flatly reject this imaginary withdrawal — a withdrawal which we experienced in (?1972). I have repeatedly pointed out that such a withdrawal does not at all mean the desired comprehensive withdrawal which recognizes Lebanon's rights and restores to Lebanon its sovereignty and independence over all its territory. Moreover, Israel's presence in the border strip in one way or another, directly or indirectly, continues to violate UN Resolution No 425. Consequently, the Lebanese, particularly the southerners and the national Lebanese resistance, should continue fighting and struggling against the Israelis as long as they are present on an inch of Lebanon.

The other matter that is rejected is the Israeli foreign minister's threats, which can only be described at present as a real attempt at blackmailing the Lebanese into yielding and conceding part of their land to the Israelis. Otherwise how can we explain the call made by the foreign minister of a certain country on another country to give up part of its territory for the free movement of the enemy, or else suffer from terrible things? We as Lebanese and despite the [word indistinct] reject threats and reject this deceptive withdrawal which [words indistinct]. We do not accept less than Israel's withdrawal to the international borders and the implementation of Resolution No 425. The UNIFIL, supported by the Lebanese authority, should be able to reach these borders. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Rejects 'Arafat Call for Meeting
NC230650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Lebanon has rejected PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's request to convene an extraordinary Arab League Council meeting to discuss the situation of the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the south. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry affirmed that the Palestinian camps are a Lebanese responsibility and are not the concern of anyone else.

Speaker al-Husayni Receives Soviet Envoy 22 Apr
NC221654 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today chaired the regular weekly meeting of the Parliament Bureau, which was devoted to reviewing items on the agendum. Earlier in the day, the speaker received Soviet envoy (Yuriy Vladimir Rosh), who represents the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society. In a statement later, the Soviet envoy said that his visit to Lebanon reaffirmed Lebanese-Soviet friendship on all levels and underlined general agreement on the approach to the solution of the Middle East crisis. The Soviet envoy paid special tribute to the Lebanese resistance and spoke highly of the way in which Lebanon has resisted Israel's occupation and had refused to sacrifice its unity or its independence. (Rosh) affirmed Soviet commitment to the support of all efforts designed to strengthen Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

Radio Monte Carlo Interviews Al-Murabitun's Qulaylat
JN200921 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1912 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Interview with Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, on "It Happened Tomorrow" program by Antoine Nawfal, Radio Monte Carlo news director; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Beirut is calm. Clashes seem to have ended. Al-Murabitun seems to have been defeated. Brother Ibrahim, what are your feelings now? Do you feel bitter or do you feel that your political adversaries won a battle rather than a war? What do you expect will happen now?

[Qulaylat] It does not seem to be a coincidence that I should speak on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program on events that I am certain will happen tomorrow or in the near future, especially since we are now witnessing the implementation of the most [word indistinct] of the conspiracy links. This will concern impor-

tant issues that I expect to emerge either tomorrow, the day after, or in the near future. Undoubtedly, the Nasirite movement and Al-Murabitun forces have lost a limited military battle. However, it is certain that our roots are deep. We are in the hearts of our people and kinfolks. [Words indistinct] Zionism, its tools, and its agents that the Al-Murabitun forces believed in their Lord and, therefore, have become stronger and more faithful to the truth, to the faith, values and existence.

2. [As heard] Undoubtedly, the burning of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque and the Al-Murabitun cell in the new [word indistinct], which is a steadfast, struggling, historical area, will be followed by an earthquake that will shake many regimes in the Arab world.

3. A process of liquidating the remaining factors of existence of our Palestinian people will emerge, beginning with refugee camps in West Beirut and the [southern Beirut] suburb. I warn the brothers that they will regret their silence. These brothers are dr George Habash, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Abu Jihad [as heard], Dr Ghawshah [Palestinian Popular Struggle Front leader], and others. They will regret their silence if it continues for very much longer.

4. The question of realizing security for the Zionist entity's borders will begin in the steadfast southern Lebanon.

5. I am certain that Junblatt will renege on Syria and its Arab role and will also abandon his transient allies. He will coexist with the Zionist plan to divide Lebanon.

6. Undoubtedly, the Islamic leadership, which is represented by the Islamic grouping under His Eminence Mufti Hasan Khalid, the imam of decision and decisionmaking, will assume the responsibility because of its stand and the principles that it represents. This coup will take place shortly.

7. Our heroes, the Islamic and national resistance fighters, will reveal why Al-Nabatiyah was neutralized after defeating the Zionist enemy and why this thing did not happen in steadfast Sidon.

8. The government's Army, represented by the 6th Brigade in West Beirut, will be exposed and will be judged as a racist, fascist, sectarian army because it has been exposed as an 'Alawite. Our people in Beirut discovered this when this Army flagrantly intervened in the Beirut clashes on Tuesday night, oppressed Beirut's people, and formed a spearhead that tipped the balance in favor of the Tartar forces of the Progressive Socialist Party and the Mongol forces of the Amal Movement.

9. I will show pictures and documents to reveal to the Muslims and Arabs the atrocities, tyranny, fascism, racism, and sectarianism of the Tartars who stormed 'Abd al-Nasir's Mosque and the Al-Murabitun cell, desecrated holy shrines and Koranic copies, and burned [words indistinct] after that.

10. I expect that the Arab and Islamic peoples will realize that what the Beirut and Al-Murabitun forces are exposed to was a result of a treacherous conspiracy of immense proportions.

11. The Al-Murabitun forces will wrest their rights to wage struggle with the hostile forces and defend the dignity of the shrines, values, history, heritage, honor, kinfolks, and territory in order to affirm the unity of the Muslims and of Lebanon.

12. The Independent Nasirite Movement and Al-Murabitun forces will continue their march, will restore their establishments with [word indstinct] and vitality, and will restore the Voice of Arab Lebanon, the voice of those who are vocieless in time of apostasy, the voice that expresses our people's will from the national, pan-Arab, and Islamic viewpoints, a voice that is committed to the national and Islamic resistance to end the occupation and free the land and country.

[Nawfal] These speculations may or may not be true. What is important — and this is recognized by all — is that Beirut was living in anarchy. Do you not believe that what happened was caused by this anarchy?

[Qulaylat] Those who spread anarchy are hiding behind the fingers of anarchy. They had exerted their military and political efforts to plan and implement their plots against Beirut after the 6 February uprising, and to be exact, after the previous round that was implemented against Beirut, its people, and the Al-Murabitun forces on 22 March.

At that time, the plot was implemented by the Tartars of the Progressive Socialist Party and certain Zionists, supported by the Amal movement's Mongols.

[Nawfal] I would like you to define your position toward Damascus. Do you support the Syrian role in Lebanon?

[Qulaylat] The question can be divided in two parts: first, we, the Independent Nasirite Movement and Al-Murabitun forces, have not had any relations with Syria since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Concerning our role, as an ideological, pan-Arab, and unionist movement, we support the Arab role that protects Lebanon's Arabism and its national unity, opposes its divisions, and upholds our struggle to end the Zionist occupation.

[Nawfal] If Prime Minister Karami, who is currently in Damascus, agrees to remain at the head of the government, will you support his stand?

[Qulaylat] I do not believe that Prime Minister Karami, the son of great Tripoli and the son of Mufti 'Abd al-Hamid Karami, will accept a coercive (?plan) to concede or haggle over our rights. I do not believe that he will accept that we remain a key attached to the key chain of those who plot against the representatives of their people, kinfolks, community, and nation.

[Nawfal] But this sounds like a demand that certain Sunni personalities should not take part in the government. This may be generalized and will lead, as some people say, to substituting the Shi'ites for the Sunnis.

[Qulaylat] The history of Lebanon as a homeland, before and after independence, affirms that there will be no Lebanon or a homeland on this geographic entity without the Sunni community. As for the conspiratorial desire of substitution, it will remain

an illusion and a mirage in the minds of these plotters and those who offer partition plans and propose racist cantons.

[Nawfal] Casualties and material losses were sustained over the past 2 days. Who will be the arbitors that you will approach?

[Qulaylat] We have been the target of the continuous plot [word indstinct] the Israeli invasion of June 1982. However, despite all these afflictions, we will continue to respect ourselves and what we represent. I fully understand the saying that to complain to anyone other than God is humilation, especially in this time of apostasy and during the current bad Arab times in which we live.

[Nawfal] Is Ibrahim Qulayalat prepared to confront any Palestinian element that claims to be affiliated to Yasir 'Arafat — I mean, of course, the armed elements in or around the camps — or do you support 'Arafat and his supporters in Beirut?

[Qulaylat] First of all, as a movement this is no occasion for me to state my position concerning Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. This is clear [word indistinct]. I am almost the only movement that confronted Abu 'Ammar's trend before, during, and after the Zionist enemy invasion. I demand that this question be asked of the revolutionary Palestinian forces, such as Dr Habash, Abu Musa, Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Jihad [as heard] and so on. This is proved by the fact that Abu 'Ammar, in the [Philip] Habib agreement, regrettably approved a clause stating that 2,000 of the Al-Murabitun forces, headed by me, should be expelled. This was admitted by the Zionist enemy during the invasion and you know it. It seems that what the Zionist enemy failed to do — namely, expelling the Al-Murabitun forces — is being implemented now in the various rounds that the Zionist enemy began. These rounds were continued by the Tartars of the Progressive Socialist Party on 22 March and is now being implemented by the Tartar and Amal actions which began on 15 and 16 April to complete the implementation of plots to expel Al-Murabitun. Some naive people who believe so are under an illusion.

I would like to say that Abu 'Ammar was driven out with his supporters in two stages: one from Beirut and the other from Al-Biqa' and Tripoli. However, we should distinguish between Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian people and cause. Abu 'Ammar's trend should not form a bridge to strike at everything that is Palestinian or connected with the Palestinian cause. Here I should point something out to those who release these lies. If all the Muslims and the Sunni community belong to 'Arafat, then this means that they and I, as well as our movement, are wrong in our attitude toward Abu 'Ammar's trend. Therefore, as I expected in the past, the aims of this claim will wither away. But I want to declare that as a struggler and as a member of the Nasirite movement and Al-Murabitun forces, we will remain fateful allies with our Palestinian people who reside in Lebanon. These people remained at our side after most of the Arab states abandoned us during the June 1982 war and after Abu 'Ammar abandoned his people leaving Lebanon and Beirut and responding to the desires of Habib, the Zionist enemy, and the U.S. Administration. Al-Murabitun maintains a lasting and fateful alliance with the Palestinian people and their cause. Other ideas or interpretations will deviate from the true state of affairs.

[Nawfal] What you have said does not contradict the positions of Birri, Junblatt, or Damascus. All of them support the Palestine question, but they are against Abu 'Ammar. Do you personally feel that, despite what has, happened you are ideologicaly close to Junblatt, Birri, and Rashid Karami?

[Qulaylat] First, I would like to say that Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are not against Abu 'Ammar. They deceive people by pretending to be so. They are the enemies of the Palestine question and the Palestinian people. Every observer can see that our Palestinian people's camps suffered much more pain under the control of the Tartars of Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] than under the control of the invasion army or the authority's army.

Regarding ideology, I would like to say that I have never agreed ideologically with Junblatt. I took this position toward him when he handed Al-Shuf and the national mountain, the mountain of martyr Kamal Junblatt, to the Zionist invasion forces. Regarding Birri, I also took this position when he foiled the Beirut uprising twice. The first took place in September 1983, when he intentionally, or unitentionally , involved himself in the call of the authority and the Army and proclaimed the slogan: Beirut is opened through mutual consent. On that day, the authority's army invaded the city and caused more damage than the Zionist enemy. The second took place when he supported the crime of implementing the Lausanne conference resolutions. The PSP forces implemented these resolutions on 22 March in order to liqudiate Al-Murabitun positions. This was carried out with Birri's support. But his conspiracy did not achieve its goals. Al-Murabitun continued its activities until the recent round of [violence], which is characterized by clear-cut background and goals.

[Nawfal] In the past, you rejected the authority's forces. Do you still reject these forces today, despite what has happened?

[Qulaylat] We don't believe that the authority has established a national force, and what is taking place in Lebanon confirms that [words indistinct] to deal a blow to the non-Christian or the non-Maronite sects [word indistinct] who gains the Druze identity card. Regrettably, the authority's army, represented by the 6th Brigade, and every government has shown that it is not nationalist or Islamic, but a sectarian, fascist, and racist army. What was done at 1100 on Tuesday will continue to condemn this Army, the 6th Brigade's commanders and soliders.

[Nawfal] Brother Ibrahim, do you believe that the Sunni sect will forget its wounds in the near future?

[Qulaylat] The Sunni sect, the owner of history and of the national, the pan-Arab, and the Islamic heritage in Lebanon, will not be [word indistinct] by an anticipated conspiracy or by a wound. It is a vanguard in its steadfastness and unity, and will remain the advocate of unity for the south and for Lebanon, the homeland. Regarding Syria, we can say that its deep wounds [word indistinct] will remain a tangible sign, because those who caused these wounds are still carrying the knife with arrogance, hostility, and fierceness, a fact that makes it incumbent on us to destroy it with its own knife. If this takes place, we may forget everything. We show tolerance from a strong position, we show

tolerance for the sake of the pan-Arab cause, and we show tolerance when the homeland's main causes are discussed — but from a strong, honorable position.

[Nawfal] Do you believe that you will return to Beirut in the near future?

[Qulaylat] Undoubtedly. Beirut, Lebanon and the new [word indistinct] I will return to the cell of Al-Murabitun [word indistinct] 'Abd al-Nasir. I will return to the new road, to this patient, steadfast area. I will return and I am confident that I will return in order to correct all that is imposed on our kinfolk, on Beirut, on the new road, on Al-Murabitun, on the nationalists, and on the Muslims in general.

CP Leader Hawi's 'Open Letter' in MORNING STAR

PM221559 London MORNING STAR in English 17 Apr 85 p 2

[Communist Party Secretary General Georges Hawi's "Open Letter": "Israeli Invaders Must Be Made To Leave Lebanon"]

[Text] Israeli occupation troops mounted a large-scale campaign of terror and persecution against the population of the occupied areas of South Lebanon, the western part of Al-Biqa' valley and Rashayya. This is a further step in the series of massive repressive operations that have been going on without let-up ever since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Israelis themselves describe them as a war, which is what they really are. This war began in February. The Israeli aggressors declared that they were fighting it in line with the so-called "iron fist" policy. Dozens of communities were blockaded and attacked by thousands of occupation troops with support from hundreds of tanks, armoured vehicles and military helicopters.

Scores of inhabitants were killed and hundreds more were injured, maimed or arrested or are missing. Dozens of houses were razed and numerous people expelled from their homes.

Operation "Iron Fist" is, in effect, an instance of scorched-earth policy. It was launched when the people's growing heroic resistance to occupation compelled Israel to begin the first phase of troop withdrawal by pulling out of Sidon and the adjacent areas of South Lebanon. The liberation of Sidon was a major victory for the Lebanese national resistance.

It was a turning point in the situation in Lebanon and indicated that the only way out of the impasse in which the Israeli invaders find themselves is their complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. Another important aspect of this victory is that it was followed by a visible upturn in the Lebanese national resistance, and that the patriotic forces succeeded in maintaining a normal situation in the liberated areas. This upset the calculations of the Israelis, who had counted on fomenting internecine strife in Sidon to nullify the role of the city as a stronghold of the patriots' fight against occupation and to affect negatively the situation throughout the country.

In these circumstances Israel's new extensive aggression is a barbarous vengeance on the Lebanese national resistance and the population of the seized territories, which has refused to submit to the Israelis' schemes or to co-operate with the invaders and has joined in the struggle.

Operation "Iron Fist," which resembled a punitive expedition by the Israeli occupation army against many communities in South Lebanon and the western part of Al-Biqa' valley and Rashayya, is intended to minimise the significance of the victory won by the patriots, paralyse the potential of the national resistance and defuse its legitimate struggle, by terrorising defenceless civilians and taking repressive measures against them. The killing of innocent people is an act of retaliation for the invading troops' losses. Furthermore, the operation is a preventive measure designed to guarantee the implementation of subsequent phases of the Israeli plan, primarily in regard to keeping the border area under the supervision of the Israelis and the control of their agents, which requires the expulsion of as many people as possible from both there and other areas involved in hostilities.

This has prompted Israel to raise the campaign of massive repression to the level of a real war. Before attacking a community, the Israelis shell it with heavy guns. Thereupon they encircle and storm it, using large forces. They turn the inhabitants out of their homes, destroy many of the houses and use the roofs of others as emplacements for sharp-shooters. They manhandle the people and kill some of the inhabitants and make ample use of physical and mental torture. Hundreds of people are forced to stay night and day on village squares or in the fields, in rain or snow.

By forbidding all travel from one community to another and by isolating them, the invaders prevent even hospitalisation of the wounded. Hundreds of people are arrested. Neither women, old people, nor children are exempt from arrest, torture or murder. In addition to homes and other buildings, the invaders bulldoze, or attack and destroy in other ways, places of worship, educational, medical and other public institutions. Arrests and violence hit doctors, teachers, clergymen, public employees. The invaders destroy the harvest as well as gardens and sown fields. No foodstuffs or medicines are allowed to be delivered to the blockaded communities. However, the invaders do not confine themselves to this. They go as far as to destroy even the modest supplies still at the disposal of the population. The obvious purpose of this campaign, which flouts all international legal standards and infringes elementary human rights, is to bring economic activity in the areas concerned to a standstill and even to remove the very foundation of human existence there.

The Israelis make no secret of this intention of theirs; they talk about it for all to hear and make it clear to the people of the occupied areas that if they continue to show hostility to the invaders and to carry on armed operations against them, their life will be paralysed.

The barbarities are prepetrated with the direct complicity of the U.S. administration, which is extending its support for the Israeli policy and abuses its status as a permanent member of the UN Security Council to veto the adoption by this body of any resolution condemning acts which run counter to the rules of international law, human rights and the UN Charter. In carrying out one punitive operation after another, Israeli troops use deadly

weapons of the latest types supplied by the U.S. Unarmed people have successfully made a stand against the Israeli war machine, demonstrating their indomitable will and patriotism and confirming their resolve to stay in their homeland and to defend it. They do not reconcile themselves to occupation, but resist it by every means, and insist on the complete withdrawl of the invaders and the unconditional liberation of the country. I am writing to you on behalf of the Lebanese Communist Party, all the progressive patriotic forces of Lebanon and the population of the occupied areas which have become a victim of Israel's new aggression.

With due regard to your leverage and influence, your awareness of the difficulties confronting the people of Lebanon — an awareness which we witness constantly — and your full solidarity with their fight, I call on you to work for the exposure and condemnation of the Israeli aggression by public opinion in your country international opinion, mass democratic organisations and other international forums.

Help us in winning the solidarity of all fair-minded forces on the planet with our people and their support for our people's struggle in order to put and end to the Israelis' barbarities and make the invaders withdraw unconditionally from the occupied areas in compliance with resolutions of the UN and its Security Council. It is my firm conviction that you will respond to this call and that your position will be most helpful, as it has been in the past and will be in the future, in curbing the aggressor and advancing the fight of our people, the heroic national resistance and all the progressive patriotic parties and forces to complete victory.

Beirut, February 28, 1985

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

'Indiscriminate' Shelling

NC221459 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] We have just received the following report: The areas of Shhim, Mazbud, Al-Za'ruriyah, and Al-Mughayriyah in Iqlim al-Kharrub are receiving indiscriminate shelling. Latest reports indicate that as of 1445, Sidon has been receiving concentrated shelling and that the shelling has reached all of Harat Sayda, as well as Al-Awwali to the Sayniq Bridge.

The areas being shelled are: Al-Sit Nafisah, Maksar al-'Abd, Al-Wastani, Al-Maslakh, the military beach area, the area around Nazih al-Bizri's house, the area around the Red Cross building, and Al-Qallah. Eight persons have been wounded and a 5-year-old boy was martyred.

Phalangist snipers are firing upon streets used by ambulances to prevent them from rescuing the wounded. Commenting on the shelling of his residence, Deputy Nazih al-Bizri said: This can be expected of the Lebanese Forces. Israel has attacked my house in the past. These forces are now implementing Israeli orders. On the mountain, the township of 'Aytat received heavy artillery fire from Suq al-Gharb at 1430. It also received bursts of heavy-caliber sniper fire.

Situation Remains 'Explosive'

NC221550 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The situation in the Sidon area remains explosive. The towns of Al-Qanayah, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, Al-Bramiyah, and 'Abra are receiving artillery and rocket fire. The fire originates from Tallat Mar Ilyas, the eastern boulevard in Sidon, and the Al-Qanayah-Al-Qayya'ah al-Tahta triangle. Residential areas in Majdalyun are also receiving 82mm and 120mm artillery shelling and 107mm rocket fire. The fire is originating from Tallat Mar Ilyas, the market in Sidon, and Boulevard Ma'ruf Sa'd. The towns of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and Darb al-Sim are also receiving similar shelling from Palestinian camps. It was recently reported that the inhabitants of Al-Qayya'ah repulsed an attack at 1530 and inflicted casualties on the attackers. Palestinians and extremist Islamic organizations exacerbated the situation in the Sidon area at 1430 by directing their artillery and rocket fire indiscriminately at Christian areas in East Sidon, firing approximately one round per minute, according to security sources. In Iqlim al-Kharrub, the town of Majdaluna is receiving constant sniper fire from positions in Al-Mughayriyah. An RPG-7 hit the town a short while ago. The town of 'Alman was earlier subjected to rocket fire from positions in Sidon.

Cease-Fire by Lebanese Forces

NC221600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has announced that the Lebanese Forces have been observing a cease-fire since 1600 and that relative calm is prevailing along the Sidon combat line. However, at 1415, the Palestinian camps began intermittently shelling Darb al-Sim, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and 'Abra. The Lebanese Forces are adhering to the cease-fire in accordance with the decision announced by Dr Samir Ja'ja', chief of the General Staff of the Lebanese Forces. Meanwhile, according to the latest report from Iqlim al-Kharrub, the areas of Shhim and Al-Za'ruriyah were hit by 12 projectiles.

'Lebanese Forces' Begin Withdrawal

NC231032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] According to our latest reports from the south, the areas of 'Abra, Al-Hilaliyah, and Al-Qayya'ah are now receiving artillery and rocket fire. The Lebanese Forces are standing by their decision not to return fire. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Forces have begun withdrawing from Sidon. Our latest reports indicate that the majority of Lebanese Forces personnel from outside the area have already completed their withdrawal.

U.S. Envoy Murphy Begins Visit to Damascus

Al-Shar' Receives Murphy

JN221236 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1227 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Apr (SANA) -- Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy here this morning. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the U.S. ambassador in Damacus.

Khaddam Receives U.S. Envoy

JN221604 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, at 1245 today. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador in Damascus; and Murphy's accompanying delegation.

The talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East. Khaddam stressed Syria's viewpoint on the bases of the comprehensive and just peace that must be established on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and providing guarantees that the Palestinian Arab people would practice their national rights within the framework of an international conference sponsored by the United Nations. Khaddam also affirmed Syria's rejection of the Camp David line and all plans concerning partial and separate solutions — plans that will increase the complexity and seriousness of the situation in the region.

The situation in Lebanon was reviewed. During the review, Khaddam affirmed Syria's support for Lebanon's unity and independence. He also affirmed Syria's support for the national accord among the Lebanese people, and its determination to stand by Lebanon in its struggle to achieve a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territories.

TISHRIN on Murphy's Tour

JN230907 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0805 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 23 Apr (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* says: Syria has reiterated its principled and firm stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has also reiterated its categorical rejection of the Camp David course and all its branches, and all the partial and unilateral solutions that would exacerbate the situation in the region.

In a comment today under the headline "The Constants of Syrian Policy," the paper adds: During his reception of U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed the constants of Syrian policy toward this conflict and Syria's viewpoint on the basis of a just and comprehensive peace that should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and on guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national rights within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices.

The paper continues: Khaddam's statements came to foil the United States' wagering on a plot hatched by the White House administration to liquidate the Palestine question through preparing for direct negotiations between a Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation and an Israeli delegation within the framework of Camp David and the Reagan plan.

The paper adds: Murphy must have been convinced again that Syria's stand is firm and principled, and that his administration cannot wager on this stand except in accordance with what this stand can achieve for the Arab nation and its pan-Arab interests of restoring its usurped rights. Murphy should also be convinced that his administration's wager on the renegades in Cairo and Amman, and 'Arafat and his clique, to guarantee the success of the plan to liquidate the Palestine question will collapse just as its wagers in Lebanon and in other places in the Arab arena have collasped.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: Syria's Al-Asad is determined to confront the plans of U.S. imperialism, world Zionism, and Arab reactionary forces. Moreover, Syria will continue to be an insurmountable obstacle to liquidatory plans.

Cabinet Approves 1985 General Budget

JN221254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — The Cabinet held a session under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. The Cabinet discussed the draft general budget for the fiscal year 1985. The discussion dealt with the sections, chapters, expenses, and revenues of the budget. The draft budget includes investment and trade appropriations, the provisions related to planning annual budgets for the economic, construction, and administrative establishments, and the appropriations allocated for the state's contribution to fixing the prices of supply materials allocated for the capital of the economic public sector's accounts. The draft general budget also includes the provisions related to spending appropriations by the ministeries and departments.

After detailed discussion, the Cabinet approved the state's general budget for 1985.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH on U.S. Mideast Policy

JN230947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Washington Protects the Symbols of Defeatism and Capitulation," *AL-BA'TH* comments on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statements that Washington will protect the Arab sides which seek to negotiate with Israel since the intransigent Arabs, as he put it, constitute a source of danger to them. *AL-BA'TH* says: Such statements, while revealing the reality of the U.S. feeling toward the peace process after which the Amman regime and the Palestinian right wing are panting under Egyptian cover, also reveal shortsightedness on the part of U.S. diplomacy when it ignores the objective facts

that are present in the region, represented by the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian alliance of steadfastness with the resistance and the ability to foil all suspect moves that this entails.

Some politicians and diplomats believe that the United States can really protect an Arab regime from the people's indignation when it perpetrates a treasonous act and deviates from the people's will. Was this U.S. protection of any use in the case of the shah's downfall, Al-Sadat's execution, or Numayri's expulsion? Or is it a new type of protection known only to the Americans?

On the same topic, *AL-THAWRAH* says: The strange thing in Shultz' statements is that he makes pledges to protect U.S. agent regimes in an attempt to encourage these regimes to be hostile to the Arab nation's masses and to push them to positions of treason and capitulation, ignoring the fact that the U.S. policy has lost its credibility even with the states that Shultz terms as being U.S. allies in the Middle East. Although the shah of Iran was a U.S. ally, the United States was unable to protect him against the Iranian people's revolution. Al-Sadat, who became an imperialist-Zionist tool, fell, and the United States could not protect him against his people's indignation and revolution.

Last, but not least, the Numayri regime collapsed after it became hostile to the people, became Zionized and participated in the operation of airlifting the Falashas to the Zionist entity.

These pieces of evidence, esteemed listeners, confirm that the United States cannot protect its agent regimes. It will not be able to impose capitulation on the Arab nation through its agents and those who are colluding with it.

Consequently, it will not be able to extricate its Middle East policy from the critical impasse by moving the tools, the agents, and the conspirators. This, in itself, is the other side of Shultz' provocative statements. They are an expression of the impasse and of the failure to get out of it.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Syria, which affirmed and is still affirming its adherence to a just peace and its principles, strongly rejects unilateral and partial solutions in the Middle East, including the Camp David accords, and will continue its resolute confrontation of attempts to impose capitulation on the Arab nation and of the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian question. Syria is confident that the nation's masses will rally around its firm and principled stand — a stand which has proved its ability to foil the enemies' schemes and to provide the requirements of the final victory in the battle of national destiny.

TISHRIN on Husayn-'Arafat Agreement, U.S. Policy

JN221148 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Apr (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that the Amman agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat coincides with Reagan's plan and that a move is taking place now between Washington and the Arab capitulation axis to implement this agreement in an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Commenting today under the headline "The New Camp," *TISHRIN* says: There is clear harmony, conformity, and coordination in all that is taking place with the aim of heating up the U.S. stew from a simmer to a boil before the end of this year, as Philip Habib said in his press statement a few days ago. The paper adds: What is required now is entrance into the U.S. settlement through the widest doors as Anwar al-Sadat had done. The hero of the settlement this time is the new Al-Sadat called Yasir 'Arafat. The paper says: All that is taking place now can be considered a preliminary step in the new stage of the Palestinian Camp David which is being prepared and which will be the decisive blow to the Palestinian cause.

TISHRIN concludes: It is 'Arafat camp in the full sense of the word. The coming days will prove this. The Arabs, and particularly the Palestinians, must recognize the dimensions of this grave game before it is too late.

Peres Speaks on Peace Process, IDF Withdrawal

TA221230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that he wants to lead the two big parties to negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, and that this issue is at the top of his agenda. It is possible that when these negotiations open, the Alignment and the Likud will have to separate. However, it is essential for the two parties to begin the process together. The prime minsiter also said that there is no solution to the PLO problem, but that the Palestinian issue must be settled. Peres was speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

The prime minister said that following the evacuation of the IDF from southern Lebanon there will be no permanent IDF presence in that area, but rather permanent alertness. He announced that all IDF soldiers will be out of Lebanon by the end of May. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that during the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee's session, the prime minister noted that Israel is offering the Lebanese good-neighborly relations, but it is now up to them to make the next move. Shim'on Peres praised the Navy for foiling the attempted terrorist infiltration from the sea, and noted that a disaster was averted.

During the session, the issue of Israel's participation in the so-called star wars project was also raised, and the prime minister noted that even though Israel could not contribute a great deal, its participation in it is essential. Peres said that Israel does not have an anti-Soviet policy. The Soviets have an anti-Israeli policy. However, so far we have not officially answered the U.S. invitation. Regarding relations with Egypt, the prime minister noted that the dialogue between the two countries has been renewed. Israel demands the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and the resumption of trade relations.

Further Report

TA221709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Knesset correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' remarks before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on 22 April — recorded]

[Excerpt] The prime minister noted an improvement in the Egyptians' attitude toward warming up the cold peace. A new dialogue has begun with the Egyptians, he said, and they are prepared to discuss all the disputed points together. A team made up of Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office; David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry; and a Defense Ministry official is currently drawing up a memorandum with details of Israel's positions. We are demanding that the ambassador return to Tel Aviv, that commercial ties grow, that normalization extend to other areas, and that the tone of statements change and be in the spirit of strengthening peace.

Minister Weizman's visit to Cairo was held in a good atmosphere and won extensive coverage, although not all the problems were solved. The prime minister said he is optimistic and hopes for a consensus on Egypt, too.

Peres Opposes Unilateral Autonomy

TA221923 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Knesset correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir]

[Excerpt] In today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session, Mr Peres touched on the issue of autonomy. Mr Peres expressed his reservations about unilaterally implementing autonomy in Judaea and Samaria. The Camp David agreements must be adhered to, and any arrangement must be acceptable to Jordan, otherwise the autonomy will turn into a focus of hostility.

Peres Sends Condolence Message on Neves Death

TA221716 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Apr 85

["Announcement by the Prime Minister's Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 22 Apr (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today sent a message of condolences to the acting president of Brazil on the death of the country's president. Peres' message reads as follows:

"I was saddened to hear of the death of your elected president, Tancredo Neves. With his death, the Brazilian people have lost a leader who loved justice, a wise statesman, and a great patriot.

"Kindly accept the sympathy of my government and myself in your period of deep national mourning."

Lubrani Discusses Security Strip, ASL, Shi'ites

TA211557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by military correspondent Gay Zohar; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Zohar] The topical discussion right now is the security strip, and recently it has been discussed not only by the military-security echelon, but also by the political echelon. The question is: Will the IDF be permanently stationed within the security strip?

[Lubrani] I can tell you that all the efforts we are currently exerting are aimed at preventing this.

[Zohar] Can you envision any kind of scenario in which, by virtue of the IDF's promise to support the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], we will be forced to remain within the security strip?

[Lubrani] We have no desire to remain in the security strip for a prolonged period, and I believe all we will have to do is be ready

to handle any security problem with which the ASL will not be able to contend. I think that most of these cases could be handled from within the international border, and that this will not require permanent IDF presence.

[Zohar] The IDF is implementing the evacuation very quickly. Can the ASL cope with this speed? Could it stand on its own and maintain routine security in the security strip within a short period of time?

[Lubrani] You must have noticed that we are not only talking about the ASL, but also about the civil guard. This is an entire system that has already taken shape in a variety of forms. I can only say that we all hope that the efforts invested in that system will indeed bear fruit.

[Zohar] How would you describe the prevailing moods among the inhabitants of that part of southern Lebanon which is close to the border? Are they truly and sincerely interested in peace with Israel?

[Lubrani] I am not a psychologist, and I do not know whether they honestly want peace; but I want to tell you only one thing: there is certainly a struggle there — which some prefer to call a balance of terror. They will want to know whether we are really determined to set rules of behavior for the security strip which will guarantee that this area does not become a basis for activity aimed against us. If we are adamant and steadfast in observing these rules, then there is a relatively good chance that this strip will indeed be impenetrable and will provide an answer for the assignment given it.

[Zohar] This answer leads us directly to the issue of Shi'ite terrorism. Do we already have any sort of answer to that terrorism, or will it continue to be at our heels?

[Lubrani] The question is what you mean by Shi'ite terrorism. There is a whole range of possible Shi'ite terrorist acts, and I believe we all realize that there are certain shades of Shi'ite terrorism that will try to continue to pursue us, if possible, whereas there are other types of Shi'ite terrorism — as we are witnessing at the present — that will doubtless figure out that since the IDF is deployed along the international border, this answers its wishes and it will no longer try to follow us. As for the extremist Shi'ite terrorism, no doubt this is the kind of terrorism which we will have to combat. I hope that we will be able to do so successfully with the help of the arrangements that we will make in the security strip.

[Zohar] One of the reasons why the withdrawal was made in stages was because Israel wanted to examine events in the area that is evacuated. After more than 2 months since the first stage of the withdrawal, what are our conclusions?

[Lubrani] I think the way we carried out the first phase, including all the precoordination work involved, proves that it certainly made sense for us to carry out the withdrawal in stages. We left Sidon, and the big riots did not even begin to take place immediately, but only happened after a while, and it undoubteldy stemmed from the fact that we had prevented such rioting by precoordination — no matter at what level these coordinations are carried out. This was true also for the evacuation of central villages in the areas that we evacuated as part of the second phase. I am convinced that the concept of a phased withdrawal is a method that will ultimately prove its worth.

[Zohar] What can you tell us about the coordination Israel is engaged in with regard to the evacuation of the eastern sector?

[Lubrani] I hope that coordination will be as beneficial as coordination in the other areas, and I see no reason why it should not, because at least in that respect, the eastern sector is not as critical.

[Zohar] With whom in that region do we coordinate our departure?

[Lubrani] With the inhabitants and the local elements whom we expect to ensure that their region is clear of terrorists.

[Zohar] Do we expect the Lebanese Army to enter those areas as well?

[Lubrani] We expect nothing of significance from the Lebanese Army — if you can actually call it that — so I do not regard this as featuring in our hopes.

Rabin on Preparation for Terrorist Attacks

TA221733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel was not suprised by the attempt to land terrorists on the coast by sea. He told Voice of Israel that as the terrorists acquire more sophisticated methods and equipment, Israel would have to increase its alertness:

[Begin Rabin recording] Well, we are aware for a relatively long time about preparations, especially by 'Arafat's PLO, to carry out activities from the sea. They started to do it few months ago from West Beirut. I believe they were allowed to keep some sort of terrorist groups that had the facilities and tried... You remember that one boat was destroyed near the entrance of the Al-Awwali River into the sea. We carried some preventive actions to destroy their capability from West Beirut. We are also aware of their preparations that are done in several Arab countries. To what extent, basically it is not new. But the more the time passes, they try to be more sophisticated in their preparations, with better equipment. It is one of the problems of terror that we will have to continue to cope with. [end recording]

Navy Commander Says Terrorists Belonged to Fatah

TA221402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1340 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Read Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan, the commander of the Navy, says that the terrorist boat which was sunk by a Navy gunboat's artillery fire belongs to the Fatah organizations. According to him, the Navy acted according to international law which allows a country to act against terrorism in international

waters. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that, from the Navy's investigation and from the interrogation of the terrorists who were caught, it transpires that there were 28 terrorists on the boat. Those who were caught are still being interrogated. One of the squads intended to carry out a murderous attack in the center of Israel, apparently in one of the big cities on Independence Day.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levi praised the Navy sailors and officers on the glorious operation which prevented a disaster.

Egyptian Consul Reacts 'Sharply' To Sharir
TA201850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Egyptian consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, reacted sharply today to Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's attempt to make an incognito visit to Coral Island near Elat. The Egyptian consul explained to our correspondent Ge'ora Tzur that anyone who wants to visit the island must acquire a passport and a visa from the consulate. This process, he said, was known to all elements in Elat. The consul also said it was inconceivable that a Cabinet minister should arrive in another country for an anonymous visit without informing the authorities of this. If Minister Sharir had informed me of his visit, I would have gone personally to receive him on Coral Island, as is fitting for a person of his status, the consul, Hasan 'Isa, said. The affair of Minister Sharir's visit to the Coral Island has almost taken on the dimensions of a diplomatic incident.

Egyptian Embassy Contacts W. Bank Notables
TA220510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Israel has recently been holding contacts with Judaea and Samaria notables on the recent developments in the area. This is reported by our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar. Among those participating in the talks with the Egyptians are Rashad al-Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza, and Hikmat Al-Masri from Nabulus.

Press Criticizes Planned Reagan Visit to Cemetery
TA210824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 21 Apr 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that the U.S. President could visit West Germany without offending the victims of the Holocaust and encouraging an already strong tendency within West German public opinion which is trying to describe the period from 1933 to 1945 as a kind of mishap for which the German people are not responsible. This is actually the reason why Chancellor Helmut Kohl suggested that Reagan visit a German military cemetery. Yesterday he even went to the trouble of persuading the U.S. President not to give up on this conciliatory gesture. We Israelis see the gesture not only as being unneccessary but also as sabotaging the effort by some public opinion-makers in the FRG to make the German people acknowledge their national responsibility for the Nazis' rise to power.

HATZOFE writes that in the wake of Reagan's unfortunate remarks that the SS soldiers who died were as much victims of Nazism as were those who died in the Holocaust, it is no longer important whether Reagan lays a wreath on the Nazis' graves or not. He has, in fact, already done more than that: He has given them a status similar to those who died in the Holocaust. From now on, there is no need to argue anymore with Ronald Reagan about laying a wreath on the graves of the German soldiers. Now, we must vehemently demand, on behalf of the millions who died at the hands of the Nazis, that Reagan retract his humiliating and offensive statement that the Nazis also were victims of the Holocaust.

Free Trade Accord Signed; Moda'i Comments
TA230702 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Wolf Blitzer and Arye Rubinstein]

[Excerpts] Washington — The U.S. and Israel yesterday signed their free-trade zone agreement that is to eliminate all trade obstacles between the two countries over the next 10 years.

Minister of Industry and Trade Ari'el Sharon, who signed for Israel, said he was confident that the agreement would be a significant step in strengthening of American-Israeli ties.

Arye Rubinstein adds:

Finance Minister Yizhaq Moda'i told the Knesset yesterday that, under the agreement, Israeli exporters will have almost unrestricted access to the American market and will receive preference over other countries' salesmen.

The possibility of exporting to the U.S. without duty has also aroused the interest of foreign investors, he reported. Israel could serve them as a production base from which they can market their goods in the U.S. duty-free.

Moda'i was making a government statement on the agreement, and the Knesset, after a debate, approved his statement. But most speakers faulted the government for asking the Knesset to vote on an agreement it had not yet seen. The agreement does not need ratification by the Knesset, but it must be ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Moda'i said it is the only agreement of its kind signed by the U.S., and that it would strengthen the close political and economic ties between the two countries.

The agreement will strengthen Israeli exporters' ability to compete in the American market, Moda'i said.

He noted that we would be exposing the local market to competition from the U.S., but under an agreement with the Common Market, most of Israel's products must already compete with European products.

Under the agreement, Israel is required gradually to reduce its subsidies on exports. But Moda'i said this should not be regarded as a price to be paid for the opening up of the U.S. market.

Even without the agreement, it is clear that the heavy subsidy of exports, over a long period, causes distortions in investments, in production, employment, the credit system, and in budgets.

In the long run, he said, the profitability of exports must be ensured by a proper exchange-rate policy.

$600 Million Foreign Currency Deficit Noted

TA221125 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by the Jerusalem economic correspondent]

[Text] In financing its expenditures this year, Israel will be short $600 million in foreign currency, $250 million more than projected in the "national budget" at the beginning of the year. This means that the government will have to "eat up" this amount in foreign currency reserves, or increase its short-term debts in order to finance the surplus expenditures. This is the assessment of the economic affairs ministries in Jerusalem.

The reason for this is the partial implementation of the government's decisions on budget cuts and absorbing additional taxes from the public. As a result, the projected budget deficit is estimated to be about $500 million more than initially foreseen, and the expected $700 million improvement in the trade balance will not come about in the coming year. The improvement will amount to only $450 million, and the foreign currency deficit — which will have to be covered by short-term loans or at the expense of a further reduction in the foreign currency reserves — will grow from $350 million to $600 million.

Bank of Israel Report Says Recession 'Over'

TA230651 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Text] The recession is over, according to a Bank of Israel survey of companies. But there has been no improvement in unemployment figures and while the local market has been revitalized, export orders have dropped.

The survey's findings, released yesterday, show that in the first quarter of the year, the recession of previous months has been halted, as is shown by an increase in output and an end to the drop in sales.

According to the survey, the number of new enterprises established in this first quarter was back to the level of 1983.

But the bank notes that there was a further drop in export orders in the period surveyed.

Some 55 per cent of firms reported increased output, with half reporting increased sales.

The bank says it is too early to determine whether the answers point to the beginnings of economic expansion.

UNIFIL Says IDF Dismantling Posts in Lebanon

TA221513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The IDF dismantled all its positions and posts in the area in which UNIFIL is deployed in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned this from the UNIFIL Headquarters. However, it was reported that IDF soldiers are still deployed in that area and that they are now sleeping in tents.

Lebanese Villagers Say Israel Creating 'Hysteria'

TA220455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The inhabitants of the villages to be included in the security zone in southern Lebanon have said that Israel's attempt to organize civil guards in the villages is rash. In their opinion, Israel's handling of the matter is causing confusion and even hysteria. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that over the last few days, two southern Lebanese inhabitants who had been engaged in organizing the civil guards were murdered. Security sources in the south told our correspondent that difficulties are being encountered only in the northern parts of the security strip. They added that in most of the villages, the Shi'ites are as interested in having ties with us as we are with them.

AL-FAJR on Arrest of DFLP Official in Jordan

JN221039 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian authorities have arrested Saji Salamah, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Nayif Hawatimah. Salamah had been arrested previously, but was later released after PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's personal intervention with the Jordanian authorities to release him together with dozens of Palestinian detainees.

OAU Condemns RSA Namibian Government Plan

EA191914 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The OAU has stated that the UN Security Council resolution on Namibia's independence is the sole solution and has reiterated its support for it.

In a statement issued today on the 25th anniversary of the formation of SWAPO, the OAU office called on member countries and the world community to strengthen support for Namibia's independence and self-determination for its people. The statement noted that SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people, which launched an armed struggle in 1966 to end the racist South African regime's injustices against the Namibian people, has stepped up its struggle for the Namibian people's independence, justice, and respect more than ever before. The statement noted that even though the terrorist South African regime has taken various steps to halt this independence struggle, SWAPO has continued to produce numerous freedom fighters.

It called the world community's attention to the pretoria regime's desire to form a puppet transitional government in Namibia, stressing that only a government formed in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 should be recognized.

The statement said that, under the resolution, the racist South African regime would be held responsible for the blood being unjustly shed in Namibia.

OAU Chairman Opposes Pan-African Forces

EA181118 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The OAU chairman [President Nyerere] has said that the liberation of colonized African countries will be achieved without having to set up a pan-African liberation force. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation to mark the fifth anniversary of the independence of Zimbabwe today, Mwalimu expressed opposition to the idea of having a pan-African liberation force in a bid to complete the liberation of both South Africa and Namibia. Mwalimu said that Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, and Zimbabwe were not liberated by a pan-African liberation force.

Arab League Group in Ethiopia for Talks With OAU

EA171238 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, yesterday stated that cooperation between the OAU and the Arab League is based on mutual desire and that the two organizations have similar activities. Mr Chedli Klibi said this yesterday in a statement at Bole International Airport, where he arrived for joint discussions at the invitation of Dr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general.

In his statement, Mr Klibi said that cooperation between the two organizations is based on understanding and on similar objectives and added that during his current visit he will hold discussions on issues relating to the Arab League. The Arab League secretary general noted that Ethiopia's contribution toward world peace, to creating an understanding among peoples, to good relations and cooperation, and to developing strong relations between Africa and Arab countries in particular, is not a minor one. He expressed his confidence that the Ethiopian people will achieve successful results in their efforts to overcome the problems caused by drought. He said that during his stay he will hold discusions on means of further strengthening cooperation between the two organizations and the forthcoming Arab League summit.

The 3-member delegation headed by Mr Klibi was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Mr 'Ali [name indistinct], the League's representative in Ethiopia; ambassadors from various countries; and OAU officials.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets Tunisian Destourian Party Official

LD221259 Algiers APS in English 1035 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 22-4-85 (APS) — The director of Destourian Socialist Party Al Hadi Baccouche conferred yesterday with the head of the Permament Secretariat of the Central Committee Mohamed Cherif Messaadia.

The two sides went through the relations between the two countries and means to reinforce them in conformity with the will of the two presidents and the two peoples' aspirations. Baccouche, who arrived in the afternoon, expressed upon his arrival his satisfaction to be in Algeria. This visit he said will enable the two sides to reinforce their relations and will give a new impetus to the cooperation between the two countries in all the fields.

As concerns the edification of the greater Maghreb, Al Hadi Baccouche, asserted that his question will be on the agenda of the talks with FLN party officials.

In this context, he recalled the forthcoming commemoration in Algiers of the meeting of Tanger which grouped the political parties of Arab Maghreb at the time the Algerian people was fighting colonialism. We must work commonly toward future in the interest of peoples of Arab Maghreb he concluded. Baccouche is on an official visit at the invitation of FLN party.

Envoy to U.S. Interviewed on Bendjedid Visit

LD222114 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Interview with Mohamed Sahnoun, the Algerian ambassador in Washington, by an unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] With us is Brother Mohamed Sahnoun, Algeria's ambassador to the United States. Brother Mohamed Sahnoun, what is the initial evaluation of the visit to the United States by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party?

[Sahnoun] If we want to evaluate this visit, which is still going on, we have to stress the important point that we have started a dialogue. Traditional diplomatic relations existed, of course, between the two countries; therefore, one can say that this visit was the beginning of a dialogue, a deep dialogue in all fields. In the economic field we have signed an agreement to set up a joint committee for economic affairs. Also, in the cultural field we have signed an agreement for cultural exchanges. In addition, a political dialogue has started now. We can now express our views instead of leaving that to others who [words indistinct] distorted and give its view of Algeria or a portrait of Algeria that is naturally useless and have contravened our basic interests. Therefore, it is better for us to be seen by the partner of the dialogue and other countries as we are: a nonaligned, independent, state that defends its basic interests and the interests of its people. I believe that this visit will have great repercussions because the president had talks with President Reagan, American officials in the executive branch, deputies at the American Congress, bussinesmen, pressmen, and senior officials of the two parties — the Republican Party and the Democratic Party — in eastern and western America. Therefore, in fact, even the Americans were surprised to see Algeria for the first time as it is: a nonaligned, independent state that searches for peaceful means to solve the problems imposed on us whether in our region, the Arab Maghreb; the Middle East; or the African Continent; or even in regard to the world economic crisis or the North-South dialogue.

That is, in brief, our evaluation now, and we might return to the subject later in order to give a more comprehensive evaluation.

[Correspondent] Your Excellancy, in light of this what are the future horizons of the relations of cooperation between Algeria and the United States of America and, in particular, in the field of technology and agriculture?

[Sahnoun] As we have said, now we have signed an agreement that set up a joint economic committee. This committee will meet at least once or twice a year. The President and the accompanying delegation have visited California and especially areas that are, to a large extent, similar to some Algerian areas. The water resources are small but the soil is fertile. Water flows from the mountains to small dams and then through canals to the fertile land. This could be done in our country. Naturally the visit we have made, the exchange of views, and the information we have acquired will assist us greatly in technological cooperation between Algeria and the United States. Also, American businessmen requested information about Algeria and the 5-year plan. In fact, the horizons are broad in the field of economics, and also in the cultural field, with President Reagan's affirmation that American universities will be open to Algerian students. Some institutions expressed a desire for cultural exchange. As we have said, I can now know America's political stance and the reason for it, and America can know our stand and the reason behind our actions. If, naturally, there is a contrast at least we can know the reasons for this contrast. I believe the horizons are very broad and very important. As we have said, this visit is a starting point toward cooperation on the one hand and the exchange of views and dialogue on the other. Dialogue is important because it is a necessity for all countries of the world.

Commentary Examines U.S. Reaction to Bendjedid Tour

PM231027 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 18 Apr 85 p 1

["N.M." article: "Algeria's Message"]

[Text] Washington — Dialogue, understanding, and cooperation with mutual respect to guarantee peace, prosperity, and progress for all nations in this world — this is the key idea, the leitmotiv that characterized President Chadli Bendjedid's first public statements in Washington yesterday on the first day of his official visit to the United States.

This is the essence of the message that the president of the Republic conveyed on behalf of Algeria and the Algerian people

to President Ronald Reagan and, through him, to the whole American people.

From his first meeting with the U.S. President who, in a welcoming speech, stressed Algeria's important role in the world and highlighted the White House's great interest in our country's viewpoints, President Chadli Bendjedid invoked the value of such dialogue, asserting that it was "vital and urgent for the international community to combine its efforts, mobilize people's imagination, and agree on the actions so desperately needed to establish an age of peace, security, and universal development."

This same fundamental idea was reiterated, developed, and further explained by the president of the Republic a few hours later during the lunch given in his honor by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

It was put forward as the best way of solving the serious problem of the arms race: "It is precisely by constructive dialogue and honest negotiation," the head of state said, "that balanced solutions can be found."

It was also put forward as an essential factor in restoring order and stability to the crisis-sticken world economy. "North-South dialogue," he stressed, "offers the appropriate framework for dealing comprehensively with all international economic problems and for establishing cooperation to promote development."

Dialogue, "the search for real solutions to the underlying causes" of conflicts, strict respect for "people's right to self-determination and independence, and the natural corollary of this which is nations' freedom to choose their own political, economic, and social system" are, President Chadli Bendjedid said to Mr Shultz, "the methods in which Algeria profoundly believes." It is these methods which it uses in its policies, especially in "establishing the bases of accord and harmony in its own region."

We must point out that these initial statements, which bear the stamp of open-mindedness, sincerity, and reason, impressed people, especially journalists, who say they have rarely heard anybody talk in such terms, and with such frankness in such circumstances.

Thus, even before the end of the first day of the president's official visit yesterday, the event seemed to be seen as remarkable and noteworthy here in Washington. Algeria's message is undoubtedly being given close attention.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Gorbachev Invitation To Visit

LD221917 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) — This afternoon the brother leader of the revolution received the Soviet ambassador to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who conveyed to him a written message from President Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He also conveyed an invitation to the brother leader to visit the Soviet Union from Mr Gorbachev and the Soviet leaders.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan Interior Minister

LD210140 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Moroccan Interior Minister Driss Basri yesterday evening [20 April].

Foreign Liaison Statement on Shultz' Remarks

LD230242 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau this evening issued a statement concerning the statements of the U.S. secretary of state. It says:

In a statement on 22 April 1985 U.S. Secretary of State Shultz called on the moderate Arab countries to support direct talks with the Zionist enemy. At the same time he confirmed the U.S. Administration's commitment to protect and assist those who accept the risk for peace in the Middle East.

The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, while following the American reactionary, conspiratorial move in the Arab homeland confirmed by Secretary Shultz' statement notes:

First, the American stance seems clear. It is addressed to a certain social force, represented by the Arab leaders that conspired secretly in the past and today are rushing to barter with the Arab land through capitulation, impudence, and shame after dropping all masks and exhausting all excuses.

Second, American assistance of any kind concerns the Arab casue and the existence of the Arab nation. He who does not accept the existence of the Zionist enemy, which is a poisoned dagger in the Arab body and the beginning of the actual realization of a Zionist empire, is regarded by America as an enemy and plotted against. He who accepts it, America protects and assists.

Third, America is calling a group of Arab leaders to negotiate, guaranteeing protection and assistance. We in the Jamahiriyah appeal to the simple and ordinary Arab citizen, the one who possesses the determination and will to change and destroy, who brought down the Numayri regime despite American protection and who tipped the balance in south Lebanon by deciding to die as a martyr for the Arab cause — this citizen is called upon today to boycott American goods, products, and wealth; reject its assistance; and confront any ruler who agrees to establish relations with America.

Fourth, the Arab citizen while listening to this statement realizes that America is forcing the Arabs to accept a racist regime armed with the atom, whose final objective is to annihilate the Arabs and destroy all traces of their existence. He now grasps that it is not Libyan propaganda, as many claim. He also realizes that America interferes openly in the affairs of the Arab nation and

insolently protests when an Arab country talks about another Arab country. The Arab nation and the Arab masses are called upon today to confront the biggest Satan ever and settle accounts with it in order to salvage their existence which is threatened with annihilation.

Fifth, we in Libya only want to live freely and in peace on the Arab land but we declare that we are ready to confront America on Arab land and we are ready for a new Vietnam. We declare clearly that every Arab government or ruler who does not define his stance toward the statement of the American secretary of state will find himself confronting the angry masses which are capable of settling accounts with everyone who forsakes the Arab cause.

Sudanese Military Council Members Visit Tripoli

Meet With Sudanese 'Masses'

LD221923 Tripoli JANA in English 1839 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Shaban, 22 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Brigadiers Fadhlallah Abu Rimmeh Nasir, and Faris 'Abdallah Hassan, the two members of the Sudanese interim Military Council, met in Tripoli tonight with the Sudanese masses currently on the Libyan Arab arena.

This gathering of Sudanese masses was attended by the delegation accompanying the members of the interim Military Council.

Nasir Gives Speech

LD222317 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1753 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Speech by Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, to a meeting of "the Sudanese masses in Libya" held at the Producers Hall in Tripoli on 22 April — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

God said in the holy Koran: Hold tight unto God's word and do not be disunited. [shouts] God has spoken the truth. [shouts] In the name of God, in the name of the homeland, in the name of the merciless history [shouts], in the name of the honorable sons of beloved Sudan [applause], and in the name of your valiant Armed Forces [cheers and applause] which sided with the Sudanese people in their gigantic revolution — in the name of all of them, I greet you [shouts and cheers] and shake the hands of each of you congratulating you on the victories of your great people. [shouts and cheers]

At the beginning I beg you to allow — and on behalf of my colleague Brigadier Faris 'Abdallah Husni, member of the Transitional Military Council [shouts] and on behalf of my brother Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi [shouts and applause] — I beg you to allow me, in your name and through you, to greet the brother revolutionary struggler Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [shouts and applause] the leader of the [shouts] great 1 September Revolution [cheers] and our great people in the Libyan People's Arab Jamahiriyah; also allow me to convey greetings to you from your brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab [shouts and cheers], the chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and your brother members of the Transitional Military Council [applause] and the greetings of your kith and kin in beloved Sudan [shouts and cheers]; and allow me to convey to you the thanks of your brothers in the council and your people in the Sudan for your patriotic stands which history will recall for you. I beg to convey to you the thanks of your brothers in the Council and your people in the Sudan for your patriotic stands. [passage omitted]

Honorable brothers: We have come to the Jamahiriyah — our second homeland [shouts and cheers] — to convey to our brothers and to you the truth of what your people and your Armed Forces have done and to reaffirm to the brothers in the Jamahiriyah our total desire to restore fraternal relations [cheers and shouts] and the old-standing ties linking the two fraternal peoples [cheers and shouts]. Yesterday we met with the brother revolutionary struggler Col al-Qadhdhafi [cheers] and the brothers at various levels. Thanks to God the views were totally identical. [cheers and shouts]. Brothers, all right; all right brothers. [speaker trying to quiet crowd] Brothers, I would like to reaffirm one fact to you: We will convey to the Sudanese people and to the Sudanese people's authority everything we have heard; we will convey to them your feelings and tell them about your slogans and cheers; we will convey to them every word you have said; rest assured! [cheers and shouts] All right; all right brothers. I think you are longing to hear the story of the tragedy of Sudan. If you want to hear it, please be quiet. I beg you to be calm so that I can tell you the truth of what took place before, during, and after your great revolution. [cheers and shouts] I say this because the truth belongs to you; it belongs to the Sudanese people.

On 26 March, your brothers in Khartoum staged demonstrations that went through the three towns. [cheers] These patriotic and nationalist demonstrations went on for 3 days. The apparent reason as far as the people were concerned was the increase of the price of bread, soap, and cooking oil, but the fact remains that the real reason was a patriotic and political reason. [cheers] The reason was, and everyone was convinced of this, the total backwardness of the May authority and the defunct regime. [shouts] Brothers, following the violent demonstrations, the Sudanese Socialist Union organized a march. Truthfully, this march was weak [shouts] and feeble.

Brothers, following the march of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the masses in the triangular capital staged marches but these were peaceful. I have never seen anything like this in my life. [cheers and shouts] There were tens of thousands of people in every march. The established fact was that the whole situation was a plebiscite. On the one hand, we had the march of the Sudanese Socialist Union and, on the other, the marches of the masses — a total plebiscite because the Sudanese people stated their verdict that the Sudanese people had decided to get rid of the Numayri regime and everything related to that regime. [shouts] Your brothers in the Armed Forces were watching the situation and analysing it; we were appraising the situation. We were in touch with our people.

Until the situation in Khartoum reached the extent of civilian disobedience, life was totally paralyzed. Life came to a grinding halt in Khartoum. Then the famous Friday was upon us.

On Friday morning the former vice president came to the headquarters of the General Command and met with the Armed Forces and told us: I want to recall the National Security Council in order to declare a state of emergency. We replied in one word: It is too late! We will not. [shouts and cheers]

I want also to tell you that just courts in the name of justice will be set up under the law and that [shouts].... I want to reaffirm to you that these just courts under the law will be set up, brothers, in the very near future. These courts will have judges and representatives from the Office of the Attorney General and the police to try everyone who has committed something against the people or against the public funds. [shouts] All right, let me tell you more.

We refused to allow the first vice president to declare a state of emergency because it would have meant that the Armed Forces would have come out on the streets to clash with the Sudanese people. We rejected the measure he wanted to take at that time. This was on Friday morning.

We continued our contact with the people. We became convinced that at 1000 hours on Saturday morning the masses of the triangular capital would come out in great marches to occupy the radio station and the Republican Palace. [shouts] All right brothers. We continued our concentrated contacts with the ruling authorities at that time and with each other in the various military regions and our command — the command of the Armed Forces — throughout Friday night. At exactly 0200 hours after having tried in vain to persuade the authority at that time to alter its decision, we unanimously decided — from the general commander to the lowest ranked soldier in the Armed Forces — that early the next morning the Armed Forces would seize authority and side with the people. [applause and shouts]

Brothers, we had two alternatives: either comply with the authority's wishes and go out in the streets to hit our fathers, brothers, and mothers, or refuse to comply with their wishes and side with the people. Thank God who guided us to the right decision at the appropriate moment. That decision did not arise from nothing but came as a result of concentrated contacts that went on for 10 days. Through these contacts we made an appraisal of the situation. I would like to affirm to you that this revolution belongs to every Sudanese at home or abroad. You are partners in this revolution. [shouts] No person and no side will claim that they individually have staged this revolution. It is the revolution of all the Sudanese people at home and abroad. This is because all of them were against the regime — against a stubborn and domineering man. All of them were against a stubborn and domineering regime that dominated the Sudanese people for 16 years during which the Sudanese people suffered a great deal. This revolution is the revolution of the Sudanese man in Libya and the Sudanese man everywhere in the Arab world and the world. Your brothers at home took the initiative and carried out your will. [shouts and cheers]

Everything was completed and the Armed Forces seized power and announced its first statement, which was a clear and frank: We in the Armed Forces do not want to rule at all, but have risen for the sake of our people so that we can hand over power in full to our people [shouts] after a transitional period accepted by the Sudanese national grouping [applause] and to hand over this power to the masses in a democratic method that enables every Sudanese at home and abroad to have his say in a free and democratic atmosphere without any domination.

You have every right to know what we said about your foreign policy. It was clear: adherance to the principles of nonalignment. I have brought copies of the statement and you will have them, but what concerns us is that we will adhere to the principles of nonalignment and not to be led to any axis of the great powers. [cheers and shouts] We will pursue a policy of good-neighborliness and repair the cracks with the neighboring states. Here I clearly mean the harm that has been inflicted on our brothers in Libya and Ethiopia as a result of the previous regime. [cheers] Therefore we will not be aligned, and will restore all the good relations with the brothers and neighbors. [cheers and shouts] All right brothers. I will give these statements to brother Abdullah Zakariyah so that he can reprint them and distribute them to you.

As for the aims of the transitional period that represent our internal policy — this policy is quite clear in its objectives. For example, I would tell you some of these aims so that you will be aware of them. If you want more, they are written in the statements. The first point, [shouts] brothers, is to contain the effects of the previous regime including the trials. Second, a charter must be prepared of national political action that depends on the following: total independence of the Sudan, preservation of the national unity, independence of the judiciary, freedom of publication and expression, guarantee of basic freedoms, and the democracy of the political organizations. There are many more. [shouts] Next, brothers listen to me, we believe in every thought and all ideologies will see the arena wide open for them, all ideologies. Tomorrow morning we will take back with us the *Green Book* [shouts and cheers] and this will be submitted as a thought to the people. [shouts] There will be no restrictions, brothers, on any ideology. Every man will speak for his ideology and let the ideologies fight against each other; the Sudanese people will decide. [shouts] Third, the preservation of national unity and an end to the bloodshed as a result of the fighting between the brothers in northern and southern Sudan — this is an aim. [applause] The fourth aim is to save the deteriorating Sudanese economy. [shouts] I will show you how you can save the economy without blood. [speaker laughs here to the cheering crowd] Brothers, the Sudan is economically and socially torn apart. These words are for you all. The way for the Sudan to emerge from this tribulation is for the country to depend on its sons, after depending on God. [shouts] This concerns us all. I clearly said that we cannot solve this problem except by Sudan's dependence on its sons, brothers, and friends. [shouts] Therefore, the duty of every sincere and able Sudanese is to extend his hand to his country. [shouts]

Wait, I want to tell you something. I am sure that what I am saying is the will of every free Sudanese. I would like to affirm to you that all Sudanese everywhere in the world who have been fortunate to contact Khartoum used to contact the General

Command. [shouts] Wait. Wait. I am confident -- totally confident — that the sons of the Sudan are well and today the country needs them. I will not say more and the matter is left to you. [shouts] As for the brothers, and this is not a secret and in this hospitable country, [word indistinct] at the popular level and [word indistinct] what they intend to do and you are with them [word indistinct]. [shouts] All right. [speaker laughs] All right brothers. I want to tell you something; let me speak.

You want to know something about the new government — naturally the formation has not been announced yet. Brothers. [shouts] — All right, before talking about the government I told you that all our views [with Libya] have been identical, and we have agreed in advance as far as the [words indistinct] to open the embassies in Khartoum and the Jamahiriyah. [shouts] Wait for one moment and hear me. As from now and from this moment — the embassies will be opened in the morning. All right brothers. [shouts] I have told you that we have agreed — or have given the green light — the embassy will be opened; the offices of the Sudanese Airways and the Libyan Arab Airlines will be opened. [cheers and shouts] There are many things in the interest of both fraternal peoples that will be done in the very near future. They have been given to the competent authorities so that they can add the final touches. It is inevitable that we should act in a civilized manner. [speaker laughs]

All right brothers, as I have said, the government has not been formed yet. The choice of the new government will be from the trade unionist grouping and the political grouping. [applause] Those people — and we have all agreed that at this transitional period honorable, faithful, and sincere Sudanese who have no specific political color will be selected because the question is one of faithfulness -- academicians, scientists, university professors, and brothers from the south will be selected. The transitional government will have 10 ministers from northern Sudan. Most of them from these groupings and trade unions are represented in the national Sudanese grouping and three ministers have been set aside for brothers from southern Sudan. Two ministries, the Ministry of Defense and the Interior Ministry, will be given to the Armed Forces and the police respectively. [applause] The government will be announced very soon.

Among other things that have been realized quickly is that we established direct contact between Khartoum and Tripoli and you will be receiving the news. [cheers and shouts] Brothers, the Arab Sudanese officers in the [Libyan] Arab Armed Forces have also donated 2 months' salaries. [applause] All these papers represent donations, and they will be referred to the ambassador. All right brothers, one last word — the opportunity is available for every Sudanese to express his views freely. All Sudanese who have left their homeland for political reasons and circumstances [shouts] should immediately return to their country to participate with your work and effort in building Sudan. The doors are opened for all Sudanese and any Sudanese can return to his country at any time he wishes -- any Sudanese. [applause]

In conclusion and on your behalf — the brother Sudanese — we cannot but extend our thanks and appreciation to our brothers in the Jamahiriyah, particularly to the brother leader revolutionary struggler Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [cheers and shouts]

Tripoli Notes Increased Security Surrounding Reagan
LD221504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] After the announcement in Lisbon of the crash of a training helicopter piloted by a Libyan student a few meters away from the buildings of NATO Air Command, the cadres of the American Government and the White House were mobilized. After the emergency meeting, a resolution was adopted to immediately alter the program of Reagan's visit, which he intends to carry out to Lisbon on 8 May.

Reagan, who was apprehensive on hearing the word Libya or Libyans, decided to cancel his movement by helicopter from Lisbon Airport to a church. He will use an armored car supplied with the most modern communications and security measures.

The American President did not exaggerate his feelings. He was trembling all the time, not because of a training aircraft piloted by a Libyan citizen, he also showed the same feelings even inside the White House; around the White House he constructed concrete fortifications and barriers, and decided to light the Christmas tree with a remote control mechanism. God has his own purposes in what he creates.

Commentary Denounces Meeting of 'Reactionary' Arabs
LD230025 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban 2, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today's edition of *AL-ZAHFALAKHDAR* newspaper published here has discussed the current feverish moves carried out by the parties of Arab reaction and reception of envoys from the American Government and Zionist gangs.

The paper which is published by Revolutionary Committees pointed to the tour undertaken by the U.S. war administration envoy, Richard Murphy, to the Middle East, between Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and occupied Palestine, to the visit by terrorist Weizman to the oppressed Egyptian capital, to Yasir 'Arafat's meetings with the head of the fascist Ba'th regime in Iraq and to the meeting due to be held in the Qeba Gulf [as received] between parties of Arab treason Husni, Husayn and Qabus, next Thursday, to give the last touch to the project of negotiations with the Zionist enemy and recognition of the so called Israel.

Such intensive meetings on the part of the reactionary axis, the corners of Arab treason, to liquidate the Palestinian cause and hand over all matters to imperialist U.S. [word indistinct] so that it spreads hegemony on the region and circulates the policies which serve its ambitions and strategies, these meetings, then, are here to confirm the shortsightedness of these Arab reactionary rulers whose only concern is to retain the maces of power.

The paper went on to say it has been confirmed in the land of Arab Lebanon that the solution is not in the hands of America or Zionist [word indistinct] or even Arab reactionary rulers; it is in the hand of Arab masses who have broken free of their chains and are capable of realising victory and liberation the [sentence left incomplete]

The newspaper went on to say with all its might America has failed to crush Lebanese national resistance and Zionist occupation forces fled in the face of mobile human mines which spread terror and fear among them and killed them by the dozens. For the first time, Zionists feel the bitter taste of defeat and realise that all the theories about the amazing abilities of the Zionist army were pure vanity and a lie.

The paper then compared the steadfastness of the small poor yet heroic Lebanese Arab people, who were able to make the crusaders kneel and evict Zionist [words indistinct] large parts of their territory with thanks to the armed struggle, with four reactionary Arab regimes in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and the Palestinian right wing, as these possess massive armies, weapons, missiles, submarines and aircrafts, and are allying themselves, meeting and corresponding to beg for arms and to voice their readiness to sign the paper of surrender at whatever price.

The paper confirmed that the heir of Sadat, the hangman of Iraq, [word indistinct] Oman, the butcher of the Palestinian people and Yasir 'Arafat with them are all taking the last steps to their graves with the same speed with which they are working to surrender to the Zionist enemy and hand over the keys of the region to the leader of the 10th crusade, imperialist U.S.A. These quislings should understand that with all its capabilities, America cannot help them out of the doomed destiny like it did not save the hangman of Sudan, stooge Numayri, and before him defunct Sadat, the deposed shah of Iran, Somoza and others. Stooge Numayri had thought that seeking refuge in the bosom of imperialist America will prevent his downfall and protect him from the anger of the people. He tyrannized and overstepped the limit, he also smuggled Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine in return for money paid by American and Zionist circles. He had walked side by side with terrorist Begin at defunct Sadat's funeral procession and [words indistinct] Sudanese lands for U.S. military bases and for dumping U.S. nuclear waste. He had forgotten the day of reckoning which came and made him fall while in Washington with his master Reagan. Perhaps in this there is a lesson to be learnt by those who hold suspicious meetings, for those who will meet on the private royal yacht of Oman's Qabus.

Tripoli Denounces U.S.-Israeli Naval Agreement

LD191409 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The American Government has reached an agreement with the Zionist enemy concerning joint production and manufacture of new military technology for the naval forces. This has been announced by John Lehman, secretary of the Navy, who is visiting occupied Palestine after the talks he had with the terrorist Shi'mon Peres. The new agreement provides for producing and manufacturing new missiles, submarines, and patrol boats. The deal, valued at more than $1 billion, will be carried out within the American military aid to the Zionist enemy.

The agreement between the American Government and the Zionist enemy in this matter involves enormous dangers directed, without any doubt, at the Arab nation and is within a series of agreements that express the American bond to the Zionist entity and America's concern to realize benefits for the enemy. This agreement moreover is proof that the American Government deliberately ignores the right of the Arab nation, although America reaps many benefits from the Arab homeland, while the Arabs gain no benefits from America.

With this agreement the matter is clear to all those who are placing their bets on America, go on pilgrimage to it, implement its wishes, offer it all resources to invest them in favor of the Zionist enemy without in the end achieving anything from it.

MAURITANIA

Taya Congratulated on Renewal of Moroccan Ties

AB221044 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, head of state and CMSN chairman, has received the following congratulatory message from Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general:

The restoration of diplomatic relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco was welcomed with great relief by all those who strive to bring their brothers together to establish dialogue and understanding among Arab countries and who appreciate all contributions aimed at promoting unified Arab action. I take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my very sincere congratulations and to wish the Republic of Mauritania success in its efforts to achieve progress and prosperity.

MOROCCO

Spanish Military Group Arrives for Cooperation Talks

LD222215 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Rabat, 22 Apr (MAP) — Eduardo Serra, the Spanish secretary of state for defense, arrived in Rabat last night on a 4-day official visit.

The Spanish official stated that his visit, which is taking place at the invitation of Major General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of the Administration of National Defense, is aimed at strengthening the existing excellent cooperation between the two countries both in the military field and at the level of economic cooperation in the field of defense. He said that the visit will be an opportunity to deepen relations between Morocco and Spain.

Mr Eduardo Serra is accompanied by an important military delegation which includes, in particular, Major General Garcia (?Fentura), director general of economic management at the Ministry of Defense, and the deputy director general for technological research at the Department of Armament and Equipment at the same ministry.

The Spanish official will have talks today at the Ministry of National Defense and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information before being received by Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

SUDAN

TMC Issues Decree Listing New Cabinet Members

EA221758 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate the merciful. The Transitional Military Council [TMC] decrees: Decree No 31 on the formation and compostion of the Council of Ministers, 1405 AH.

In the name of God, the people, and the Armed Forces, the TMC has issued the following decree:

1. The name of the decree and the date of its commencement: This decree is called the Decree of the Formation and Composition of the Council of Ministers for 1405 AH and will be effective from the date of issue.

2. The formation of the Council of Ministers and its tasks:

a) The Council of Ministers will be formed and will be responsible to the TMC regarding the government's executive and administrative work.
b) The Council of Ministers will assist the TMC and provide counsel in the cause of carrying out of its duties.

3. Formation: The Council of Minister will be formed in the following way:

Prime Minister:
Al-Jazuli Daf'allah

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Irrigation and Hydrology:
Samuel Aru Bol

Minister of Defense:
Staff Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad

Minister of Foreign Affairs:
Ibrahim Taha Ayyub

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning:
'Awad 'Abd al-Majid

Minister of Trade, Cooperation, and Supply:
Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid

Minister of Energy, Industry and Minerals:
'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Musa

Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications:
Peter Gatkuoth Kual

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources:
Saddiq 'Abidin,

Minister of Health and Social Welfare:
Dr Husayn Abu Salih,

Minister of Public Service and Labor:
Oliver Bandaar Battale Albino

Minister of Interior:
Police Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani

Minister of Construction and Housing:
Amin Makki Madani

Minister of Culture and Information:
Muhammad Bashir Hamid

Minister of Education:
Bashir Hajj al-Tawm

The attorney general will be appointed at a later date.

Issued under my signature on the 2d day of Shaban 1405 AH corresponding to 22 April 1985. Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces.

Justice Minister Named

NC221205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Apr (MENA) — Our correspondent in Khartoum has learned that it has been decided that Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the doyen of the Doctors Association, will become prime minister in the new Sudanese Government, and Samuel Aru Bol, a southerner, a deputy prime minister.

Some changes have been introduced to the initial nominations. From among the civilians the Cabinet includes: 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid as minister of finance; Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid as minister of trade; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Mursi as minister of industry, energy, and mining; Bashir Hajj al-Tawm as minister of education; Ibrahim Taha Ayyub as foreign minister; Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid as minister of information; Amin Makki Madani as minister of works; ('Abd al-Rahman al-Aqra') as minister of justice; Dr Husayn Abu Salih as minister of health; and Sadiq 'Abidin as minister of agriculture.

The Cabinet also includes three ministers from southern Sudan. They are Samuel Aru Bol, who will be minister of irrigation and waterpower [al-qiwa al-ma'iyyah] in addition to his post as deputy prime minister for irrigation. Among the candidates are Peter Gatkuoth Kual and Oliver Bandaar Battale Albino to occupy the posts of ministers of transport and labor. General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, is expected to declare the formation of the new government on radio and television today.

Siwar al-Dhahab Announces Term

JN231001 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Shaban 3, April 23 (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (T.M.C.) yesterday decreed the forma-

tion of a 16-member transitional cabinet with Doctors Unions Chairman Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah as prime minister and Samuel Aru as deputy premier and minister of irrigation and electric power.

Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab said in his announcement on formation of the government that the 16-member Cabinet will last one year during which he said it should make preparation for transferring power to people through the crushing economic crisis, removing all shortcomings of defunct Numayri's regime pillars of the ousted regime along with the corrupts and combatting the effects resulting from the drought and desertification which threaten more than a million Sudanese children with death and more than three million others with malnutrition.

I would like to remind the ministers that the year transitional period requires of them thorough and programmed work to fulfill our commitment of transferring power to the people, Siwar al-Dhahab said.

He said the selection of ministers was based on patriotism and non-affiliation to political parties.

Siwar al-Dhahab also said those who held political or ministerial posts during the defunct regime were excluded, he said the list of ministers was proposed by the Alliance of Trade Unions and political parties.

Siwar al-Dhahab appealed to the people to rally behind the announced national goals, abandon superficial disagreements and assist the ministers in carrying out their duties.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet members will be sworn in before the T.M.C. at the Peoples Palace next Thursday, Brig. 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah Muhammad, T.M.C. member and defence minister said. He said the Cabinet, same day, will hold its first meeting at the Council of Ministers headquarters in which they will be addressed by Ge. Siwar al-Dhahab and Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

Daf'allah Explains New Government Policy
NC221919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Salah 'Abd al-Latif]

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Apr (MENA) — Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, head of the new Sudanese transitional government, has defined the duties of his government and its domestic and foreign policies.

In the first press interview he granted to our correspondent in Khartoum, Daf'allah said that the duties of the government will center on the following: the preparation for free elections and the formation of a constituent assembly to draft the constitution during the transitional period, devotion of all efforts to solve the problem of the south on a democratic basis, the liquidation of the vestiges of the past regime, the finding of solutions to the economic problem in Sudan, and the preparation of economic reform programs.

Dr Daf'allah said that Sudan's foreign debts amount to approximately $9 million. He added that as part of its duties, the government will work to establish the independence of the judiciary and freedom of trade unionists' action. The government will work toward establishing a national council for information which would guarantee the freedom of expression and publication.

Dr Daf'allah also discussed a number of domestic issues, including the problem of the south, the application of Islamic Shar'ia, and the government's relationship with the Transitional Military Council. Regarding the problem of the south, he said: This is not only a political problem; it is an economic problem as well. More than 1 million pounds have been spent daily on military operations there. This has resulted in the suspension of development projects in the south.

In this connection, the head of the transitional government appealed to John Garang, leader of the movement for the liberation of the Sudanese people, who is currently outside Sudan, to participate in finding solutions to all the problems, particularly in the south. He stressed that Garang is one of the sons of Sudan and that the door is open for him to come and participate in solving various problems.

Concerning the application of the Islamic Shar'ia, Daf'allah said that the Islamic laws that were issued under the past regime were drafted in a way that does not conform with the principles and essence of Islam.

Regarding the relationship between the transitional government and the Transitional Military Council, Dr Daf'allah said that there is a charter that defines this relationship on the basis that the Military Council represents sovereignty and legislative authority while the government represents the executive authority. He pointed out that this relationship is specified in the 1956 Constitution which was amended in 1964. Dr Daf'allah said that his government will present its statement to the Transitional Military Council. He declared that no one has the right to dismiss the government, not unless the prime minister chooses to resign for special reasons.

Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that the relationship between the new Sudanese transitional government and the national grouping forces will be one of consultations and of benefiting from the views of the grouping forces during the transitional period.

Replying to a question about the reason for the delay in announcing the government, Dr Daf'allah said that joint efforts were exerted through contacts among parties, trade unions, and the TMC, resulting in the formulation of views about and the qualifications of the ministers to be chosen; namely, that they should neither be party members nor have cooperated politically with the former regime, and that they should be known for their nationalism, patriotism, honesty, and efficiency.

Asked about guaranteeing the stability of the situation in Sudan, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah replied: The guarantees are the Sudanese people's vigilance and awareness. The Sudanese people will not relinquish the freedom they have attained. We have confidence

in statements by the military that they will hand over authority to the people.

In the second part of his interview, Dr Daf'allah discussed his government's foreign policy. He said that his government will work to establish relations with all states in a manner that will achieve Sudan's interests and that will not prejudice its interests with other states.

He said: We advocate unity and peace; we do not advocate axes. The prime minister of the new Sudanese Government affirmed that his government's policy is to bolster the Palestinian cause by all means. He said that the government is committed to the policy of nonalignment in order to achieve the interests of Sudan and all nations of the world. He said that the government will deal equally with all states, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

Discussing his government's foreign policy, Dr Daf'allah devoted a major part of his interview to talking about his views of future relations with Egypt. He said that relations between the Sudanese and Egyptian people have never been in question. He emphasized that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are strong and eternal. Dr Daf'allah described the Egyptians as noble people who are the first to comprehend changes. He pointed out that any measures to be taken should first have the agreement of the Sudanese and Egyptian people, and that a revision and assessment must be made of the integration policy and projects in order to keep those which are useful. Dr Daf'allah concluded his interview by saying: We differentiate between the regime and the people.

To Seek Numayri Extradition

EA231414 Khartoum SUNA in English 0953 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 — Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that his cabinet will work for seriously to carry out the popular demand on the extradition of the former dictator Numayri to stand trial.

In statement to the daily *AL-AYAM* after the formation of the 15 member cabinet [number as received] last night, Daf'allah voiced the idea that the dissolved state security organ will no longer pose any threat to the exercise of democratic life in the country.

Daf'allah underscored the necessity of neutralizing the information institutions during the transitional period and said it function [as received] under a nationaltplan that will be charted by a high national information committee. Daf'allah admitted that the status of newspapers which had been nationalized during the defunct era will subject to reconsideration by the said information committee.

On the constitution, Daf'allah said special committee will revise the Constitution of 1956 amendment 1964 to fill gaps in it. The Cabinet will work independently from the political parties and will rid the country from odious policies and other legacy of the defunct May regime, he said. The government will do its best in banning the wrong practices of the former regime and equating the world opinion with the pros of dictator Numayri, he said [as received].

Turning to the southern problem, Daf'allah disclosed the government is eager to hold immediate contact with Col John Garang to furnish him on the facts of the popular revolt that put an end to dictator Numayri's era — we want to commence democratic dialogue with him based on the pillar of democracy he said.

In his statement Daf'allah urged the masses to be conscious and thwart the ploys from those conspirators and to protect the revolution and the national unity.

MENA Gives Biography of New Prime Minister

NC221846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Apr (MENA) — Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, who assumed the post of prime minister in the new Sudanese Transitional Government today is one of the nationalist leaders in Sudan.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah was born in December 1935 in a village [name indistinct] in the Blue Nile Governorate approximately 20 kilometers from the Central Province. He graduated from the medical college in Khartoum and from the [word indistinct] college in London. He was nominated for a fellowship degree to a British school and has been the Sudanese doctors' doyen since 1982. He has two daughters.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah took part in the recent events in Sudan. He had been detained for organizing a 4-week strike last year.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the new Sudanese prime minister, participated in the October 1964 revolution during which he was secretary of the front [words indistinct].

Siwar al-Dhahab Views International Relations

GF221430 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 17

[Muhammad 'Abidayn dispatch from Khartoum]

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council ruling in Sudan, said that he is expecting the arrival of the opposition southern leader, John Garang, to Khartoum to discuss the future of Sudan.

He said: "If he will not come I will go to him if necessary, or a committee of friends will go and meet him in one of the capitals of the fraternal or friendly countries."

Siwar al-Dhahab, who spoke to *AL-KHALIJ* from his office in Khartoum, referred to Garang's positive responses.

He said: "He did not state them personally, but there are indications of his keen interest in a dialogue."

Siwar al-Dhahab has revealed to *AL-KHALIJ* that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has proposed all forms of aid to Sudan. He said: "We appreciate that. We will have talks with brother Libyans within the few days in order to build good relations." He also referred to the importance of strengthening relations with Egypt, and said that the integration process between the two countries must be implemented according to plans and more effectively than at present.

The Sudanese leader stressed the importance of improving the relations with the Soviet Union.

He said: "The late regime wrongly evaluated Sudanese-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union is a great country. It has a history of helping Sudan. We appreciate that. The late regime has wrongly misplaced it in accordance with the level of relations. We are keen about improving our relations with the Soviet Union, since it is a superpower, and it has international and regional potential."

Concerning relations with the United States, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "We maintain good relations with it."

Siwar al-Dhahab Gives DER SPIEGEL Interview
DW230557 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Apr 85 pp 130-131

[Interview with General Siwar al-Dhahab, Sudanese chief of state, by unidentified correspondent — date and place not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: General, you were considered a close confidant of President Ja'far Numayri. Why did you overthrow him?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The people, not I, overthrew him. When it became obvious that the people could no longer live with Numayri and that they were fed up with his arbitrariness, it was my supreme duty as a state citizen as well as the commander in chief of the "Armed Forces of the people" to respect the people's will. If we had not taken action, there would have been carnage as a result of a battle between Numayri's strong security forces and the thousands who were demonstrating against the regime.

SPIEGEL: Ho would have fired at whom?

Siwar al-Dhahab: For the Army, it was clear from the very beginning that we would never fire at state citizens. Our Army has never done that. However, Numayri's well-equipped security forces — a second army so to speak — were determined to do anything. We were forced to act.

SPIEGEL: Who planned the seizure of power?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The term seizure of power creates the wrong impression. Our action was not a coup, but an action by the Armed Forces to support the rise of the people, the revolution. Our Army acted completely differently than is the case in military interventions. In Sudan, the Army eliminated the dictatorship in agreement with the people so as to reestablish democracy.

SPIEGEL: You promise democracy to the people. However, that is apparently a vague term.

Siwar al-Dhahab: The people have decided in favor of a democratic future. The Sudanese demonstrated and risked their lives for freedom of opinion and the right to become politically organized in an unhindered way.

SPIEGEL: Will you guarantee these democratic rights without any restrictions? That would be something new in the history of power seizures by military leaders in the Third World.

Siwar al-Dhahab: We will in no way restrict the formation of new parties. Together with the revived political parties and the trade unions, we will work out a new formula for democratic political action.

SPIEGEL: Will you also admit opposition parties such as the Communist Party and the Muslim Brotherhood?

Siwar al-Dhahab: If I intended to suppress these parties, the Army's support of democracy would be an empty phrase.

SPIEGEL: How free will the envisaged elections be?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Absolutely free, just as in you country, Germany.

SPIEGEL: What kind of democracy are you striving for — a Western form?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, Sudan will enjoy the advantages of Western democracies.

SPIEGEL: Many Sudanese are skeptical of this after the experiences of the past 1 and 1/2 decades.

Siwar al-Dhahab: The people consider us to be the rescuers of democracy.

SPIEGEL: What guarantee are you giving the people that their expectations will be fulfilled?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We in the Army are not after power; we never have been. We want to leave politics to the politicians.

SPIEGEL: How do you substantiate this noble intention?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The evidence is our commitment to ourselves and to Allah and the entire world to keep to our declared aims. History is our witness.

SPIEGEL: Does your entire officers corps, which for years followed a dictator, share your opinion about democracy?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The Army has always considered itself to be part of the people. It has taken action now to remain that way. What I am telling you here is indeed the opinion of the Armed Forces — without exception.

SPIEGEL: The hasty introduction of Islamic law — the Shari'a — one and 1/2 years ago, created shock waves in and outside the country. Will it remain in force?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Let me make the following clear: What so [illegible] is said to be Islamic legislature is a farce. Basically, nothing can be said against the Shari'a, just as nothing can be said against other legislative forms in progressive societies.

SPIEGEL: Will the Islamic legal system be lifted now or not?

Siwar al-Dhahab: It will probably be changed because the excesses and acts of arbitrariness that we have experienced in the recent past must not be repeated. However, it is not the task of the army to decide here; this should be left to a freely elected government.

SPIEGEL: Civil war is going on in the south of your country.

Siwar al-Dhahab: For your information, both sides have discontinued fighting at present.

SPIEGEL: Probably just temporarily. John Garang, leader of the rebellious Christian-animistic south, is obviously waiting to see how far Khartoum will compromise with him. For a peaceful settlement, the non-Muslim Sudanese are demanding that the Shari'a be lifted — at least in the southern part of Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab: That must also be decided by the new government in which I hope representatives from the south will be participating soon — perhaps also former Colonel John Garang himself. At any rate, we will not obstruct them.

SPIEGEL: As envisaged by the agreement between the Military Council you head and the political parties and trade unions, the new government must share power with the Army for a year. Why do you not immediately give total power to the civilian government?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The parties even proposed a 3-year transition period, which we rejected emphatically. The politicians will be responsible for our country's enormous problems more than [illegible]. This is not demonstrate the spirit in which the Army [illegible]. You asked why we are not immediately transferring all power to the provisional government. Well, this government has [illegible] elected. Once the elections have taken place, the government, the people, and the Army will know what the real political situation in Sudan is and what the people think is [illegible].

SPIEGEL: When will that be?

Siwar al-Dhahab: In a year.

SPIEGEL: Until then you will have to cope with difficult problems, such as combating corruption and overcoming the past so that a new beginning will be credible.

Siwar al-Dhahab: [illegible] and you will see that we will [illegible] exception against all corrupt

SPIEGEL: Even against former President Numayri, who is living in Egypt in exile? Will you demand his extradition?

Siwar al-Dhahab: That is possible. If the new government considers this correct, the process will get under way.

SPIEGEL: Will the policy of the economic and political integration of Egypt and Sudan that has begun be continued?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Good relations with Egypt have always been an important mater for all Sudanese. Nothing will obstruct it. However, let us be frank. Integration should be realistic and not exhaust itself in slogans and political speculations. Also, integration must not be dictated from above; it must be the will of all the people. When that is guaranteed, Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation could become a model for cooperation with our other neighbors along the Nile.

SPIEGEL: In the Numayri era, Ethiopia, your eastern neighbor, had almost become an enemy. How do you intend to improve the atmosphere?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We are currently undertaking initial steps for a new approach.

SPIEGEL: Ethiopia and Libya supply the rebels in southern Sudan with money and weapons. Libya is even said to have participated in attempted overthrows.

Siwar al-Dhahab: We will also hold talks with Libya and normalize our relations. If need be, I am prepared to meet with Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi and Ethiopia's Mengistu.

SPIEGEL: Numayri maintained especially good relations with the United States. Will that change once you begin a dialogue with the Soviet leadership?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Why in the world should balanced relations between the largest African country and both superpowers be directed against one of the two powers? We must differentiate things here most carefully. We welcome everything that will help improve the training standards of our Armed Forces and modernize our Army. However, we will not join military and political power blocs and pact systems.

One more thing: Military cooperation in training must not affect our sovereignty. We are very sensitive in this respect. That applies to all countries, not just two specific ones.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect from Europe?

Siwar al-Dhahab: From Europe, as well as from all other countries who maintain friendly relations with us, we expect assistance in the struggle against our country's great economic difficulties. Sudan is currently experiencing a catastrophic drought under which 6 million people are already suffering. This represents one-fourth of our entire population. If nothing happens, millions of people will die this summer of hunger and thirst. Even now the misery is greater than in Ethiopia and other African countries suffering from drought.

SPIEGEL: What kind of support do you need?

Siwar al-Dhahab: I cannot give you a detailed answer because I am still awaiting the results of some studies. However, I do know how West Europe could help.

SPIEGEL: New loans?

Siwar al-Dhahab: I have in mind the cancellation of foreign debts we can no longer repay so that we can make a new beginning without that depressing burden. However, technical assistance is also very welcome.

SPIEGEL: You can probably scarcely hope for the cancellation of $9 billion in foreign debts, although the FRG has already once cancelled your country's debts.

Siwar al-Dhahab: We are very grateful for this.

SPIEGEL: Was it not a mistake to assume such great debts, particularly since the hard conditions led to price increases, such as for bread, and this led to a revolt by the people and Numayri's overthrow by the Army?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Indeed, whoever wants to help us should give us loans on terms we can cope with. We would not be helped by financial assistance that creates new problems for us.

SPIEGEL: Nobody will advise you to undergo drastic treatment, but, on the other hand, there are certain economic requirements.

Siwar al-Dhahab: Through *DER SPIEGEL* I appeal to the world, the FRG, and the Western democracies; I ask them to do something decisive to ensure that our young democracy becomes a tender blossom and does not wither.

We have to deal not only with our own countrymen, but also with 2 million refugees from neighboring countries whom we cannot turn back for humane reasons despite our own great need. Help us!

Siwar al-Dhahab Reportedly Willing To Meet Garang

EA221835 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Sudan's new military leader, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, is reported to be willing to travel outside the country to meet rebel leader John Garang and negotiate a peaceful end to his 3-year old rebellion in southern Sudan.

In an interview with an Arabic newspaper, Siwar al-Dhahab, who toppled President Ja'far Numayri on April in a military coup, said he still expected Garang to visit Khartoum and discuss the future of Sudan. He added that the positive response he received from Garang indicated that the rebel leader has certainly a desire to open up a dialogue.

On the recent transporation of Falashas from Sudan, the new leader said investigations indicate that the former regime of Numayri was involved, but said details could not be released before the investigations were over.

Siwar al-Dhahab Conveys Message to Mubarak

NC201556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, received Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Husayn Musharrafah today. Following the meeting, Musharrafah said that Siwar al-Dhahab had asked him to convey a message to President Husni Mubarak on the current situation, bilateral relations, and Sudan's future moves. He said that the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and centered on how to bolster these relations. Musharrafah asserted that Egypt's position toward Sudan is based on support and on non-interference in domestic affairs.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Delegations, Donations

Expatriates in Saudi Arabia

JN211500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Sudanese expatriates in Riyadh, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, have decided to donate a minimum of $100 each in order to save the national economy. This came when Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi and representatives of the Sudanese expatriates in Saudi Arabia here this morning.

The representatives of the Sudanese expatriates conveyed a memorandum to Siwar al-Dhahab praising the heroic stand of the Sudanese people and their Armed Forces in the face of the former dictator's regime. The expatriates' representatives also praised Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Saudi people for their good treatment of their Islamic and Arab brothers.

Farmers Delegation

JN211444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received a delegation of the regional farmers union in Kassala Province here this morning. The delegation thanked the TMC chairman for the Armed Forces' stand and for their support of the people's heroic 6 April uprising. The TMC chairman thanked them for their good feelings, and stressed the Council's concern for their recommendations.

Bank, Workers, Companies Donate

JN211043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has received

the sum of 276,560 pounds in support of the National Economy Fund.

The employees of the National Bank for Popular Development donated 1,560 pounds, which is the total amount of the employees' salaries for 2 days. The National Bank itself also donated $25,000 as well as 50,000 Sudanese pounds. The Investment and Promotion of Crops Company Ltd donated 100,000 Sudanese pounds. The National Mills Company Ltd donated 50,000 pounds, and the Crops Mills Company Ltd donated 50,000 pounds.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Democratic Union Official

JN201522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Apr (SUNA) — This morning General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received lawyer Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin, representative of the Democratic Unionist Party. Zayn al-'Abidin praised the People's Armed Forces' solidarity, cohesion, and response in placing a dividing line between the defunct regime and the beginning of democracy and freedom.

Magistrates Call for Independent Judicial System

EA201634 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Magistrates have stressed that the independence of judicial work strengthens and leads to the entrenchment of the principles of supremacy of the law. The magistrates affirmed that the independence of the judiciary is more essential in the era of true democracy. Some magistrates pointed out in an interview with the newspaper, *AL-AYAM*, published today, that the May regime had aborted the judicial work and ruined its prestige because of the executive authorities interference in it in a shameful manner, which led to the undermining of the powers of magistrates through interference in their affairs.

The magistrate explained that the independence of the judiciary necessarily means noninterference by the executive and legislative authorities in the affairs of magistrates, their dismissal, their promotions or their transfer. This should be left entirely to the Supreme Judicial Council.

They stressed the importance of the nonsubordination of the judiciary to any authority, together with its full financial independence and that promotions be through work and efficiency and no other criteria. They emphasized here that this facilitates and achieves the neutralism of the magistrate and removes his fear, and consequently guarantee the security of his future.

Some of the magistrates emphasized, in their interview, the necessity of inclusion of the independence of the judiciary in the constitution and establishment of adequate guarantees for that, and then the judicial authority law should (?elaborate) regulations and the manner of promotions and transfers. They affirmed in their statement that whatever material gains the magistrates obtained during the May era, the independence of the judiciary was important and will remain the first and last demand.

Teachers Union Statement Supports Numayri Overthrow

EA211901 Khartoum SUNA in English 1705 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 21 (SUNA) — Juba University Teachers Trade Union issued a communique here today expressing its proudness and its congratulations to the heroic Sudanese people who destroyed despotism and tyranny and raised up flags of justice and liberty. The communique affirmed the siding of the teachers union with the Trade Union Alliance in the national capital.

The communique pointed the aspect of the new era in committing democracy and justice in the society, the independence of judiciary and universities, the improvement of self-dependence to overcome economic crisis and to put an end to the policy of borrowing which destroyed our national economy and the solution of problems concerning less developed regions. The communique said that all these objectives will be achieved by an immediate handing of power to the people represented by a civil interim government to correct what had been destroyed in the defunct regime.

The communique added that the interim government must ask for the extradition of the escaped leadership of the defunct regime from abroad to be brought before courts so as to punish everyone for crimes he committed. The immediate investigations about real estates money and practices of May gang and to find political solutions for less-developed regions.

The communique reaffirmed the siding of the university with the people and the important role that the university can play in the social, economic and political progress in the people's life.

Muslim Leader Al-Turabi Interviewed, Profiled

PM191016 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Apr 85 p 10

[Pietro Veronese dispatch: "We of the Muslim Brotherhood Brought Down Numayri"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum — The split between Numayri and the Muslim Brotherhood, which was probably desired by the United States and which began on 10 March with a wave of arrests, including that of Al-Turabi himself, now grants the Muslim Brotherhood a say in the capital of democratic Sudan. "All Sudanese parties cooperated with Numayri sooner or later," the head of the movement declared sardonically. "The point is to establish what results have been achieved. For the entire past year we were the principal opposition force, although technically we were in the government. We were the sole target of the regime's propaganda. Everyone knows that we were the crucial factor in Numayri's downfall. We are not corrupt, neither have we ever spoken a word of praise for the dictator. People knew that we were there to ensure the implementation of Islam."

[Veronese] Your main achievement in this regard was the

replacement of the penal code with the Shari'a. Now General Siwar al-Dhahab says that it is to be "revised...."

[Al-Turabi] No problem: Laws can always be revised. We ourselves believe that the new codes are very much open to criticism. We are firmly convinced, however, of the following principle: Adopt the Shari'a and throw away the British laws.

[Veronese] However, the south here is partly Christian and does not want the Shari'a.

[Al-Turabi] What law do the Christians have? Is there a Christian law? The Shari'a is like any other law decided on by the majority. It must be observed unless it impinges on personal rights and freedom of conscience.

[Veronese] Does the amputation of hands have nothing to do with human rights?

[Al-Turabi] It does not violate Christian principles, as far as I know. Our law is based on moral precepts very similar to your commandments. We believe that in the final analysis we should not amputate many hands, but we will have a deterrent. Look as Saudi Arabia: They amputate no more than a few hands a year, and yet there nobody ever locks up their house or car. It may seem a strict system but it is a very effective deterrent. [Al-Turabi ends]

This intellectual who ponders how many amputations are enough to maintain order within society was educated at a European university. He is a cultivated and civilized person. He does not like the word "fundamentalism," he says, because of its negative connotations. He considers his movement part of a progressive front of "regeneration" or "rebirth" throughout the Islamic world. He is steadfastly anti-Israeli, opposed to an alliance with either superpower, and demands that Sudan maintain good relations with Khomeyni's Iran. However, he wants a French-style presidential democracy and does not conceal a hint of disdain for the Islam of the "mullahs": "We have a superior education; many of us have studied in Europe and are capable of management in business or the administration. We are a modern and highly trained force. We do not want the leadership of the Muslim masses to be in the hands of the traditionalists, the "mullahs," who are very pious and sincere but who understand little about the modern world."

Hasan al-Turabi has only one avowed enemy: communism. This is why, he explained, the Muslim Brotherhood has maintained a cautious stance in the current negotiations for the formation of the transitional government. "The Communists in Sudan have conformed to the Moscow line," he argued; "they will never accept a democratic system: They are no Eurocommunists. It would be madness to enter into a front with them." The aversion is fully reciprocated.

SANU Leader Praises TMC Moves on Southern Question

EA211905 Khartoum SUNA in English 1622 GMT
21 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 21 (SUNA) — The new Sudanese African National Union (SANU) led by Andrew Riak issued here today a communique praising the steps taken by the TMC on the southern Sudan question. All Sudanese have to support the TMC and adopt the policy of decentralization all over the country.

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Issues Military, Government Appointments

EA231121 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council today gave the following appointments:

Comrade Brigadier General Gebreyes Wolde Hana — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Abebe Wolde Mariam — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Kefelegn Yibza — major general, general inspector.

Comrade Brigadier General Fanta Belai — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Hailu Gebre Mikael — major general, commander general of the Ground Forces.

Comrade Brigadier General Asrat Gebru — major general commander of (? forces) [IZ].

Comrade Brigadier General Abebe Gebreyes — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Alemayehu Teka — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Demise Bulto — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Regasa Jima — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Mulatu Negash — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Mesfin Gebre Kal — major general, deputy commander of the Ground Forces.

Comrade Brigadier General Seyoum Mekonen — major general.

Comrade Brigadier General Abera Abebe — major general, deputy commander of the Air and Revolutionary Forces.

Comrade Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu — rear admiral.

Comrade Brigadier General Worku Zewde — major general.

Comrade Gebre Admasu — deputy minister in the Construction Ministry.

Comrade Afework Atlabachew — deputy minister of operations in the Ministry of Industry.

Comrade Tadeos Harege Work — deputy minister of development in the Ministry of Industry.

Comrade Negash Wolde Mikael — administrator general of Welega region.

Comrade Colonel Abera Ayana — Administrator general of prisons.

Comrade Captain Belega Belete — commodore, deputy commander of the Navy.

Comrade Colonel Alemayehu Ayele — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Tekalign Neguse — brigadier general, deputy commander of the air defense.

Comrade Colonel Samson Haile — brigadier general, deputy commander of (? forces).

Comrade Colonel Bedilu (Dupti) — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Desalegn Abebe — brigadier general — holding the same post.

Comrade Colonel Wegayehu Gashaw — brigadier general in his present battalion.

Comrade Colonel Haile Mikael Biru — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Temesgen Gemechu — brigadier general in his present battalion.

Comrade Colonel Hailu Legese — brigadier general — commander of the staff college.

Comrade Colonel Tilahun Argaw — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Hailu (Berawag) — brigadier general, deputy commander of (? forces).

Comrade Colonel Umar Adem — brigadier general while holding the same post.

Comrade Colonel Abebe Gebre Meskel — brigadier general holding the same post.

Comrade Colonel Kebede Gashe — brigadier general, commander of the military school.

Comrade Colonel Bayu Alemu — brigadier general, deputy head of defense construction.

Comrade Colonel Gugsa Mekonen — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Yaregal Beyene — brigadier general.

Comrade Captain Getachew Seyoum — commodore.

Comrade Colonel Helfe Gabriel Dimtsu — brigadier general — deputy commander of (? forces).

Comrade Colonel Adis Agilachew — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Gesese Fida — brigadier general in his present battalion.

Comrade Colonel Legese Abeje — brigadier general in his present battallion.

Comrade Colonel Tadeshe Haile Meskel — brigadier general.

Comrade Colonel Eshetu Gebre Mikael — brigadier general in his present battalion.

Comrade Colonel Tilahun Kifle — brigadier general in his present battalion.

Comrade Colonel Tadese Tekle Haimanot — brigadier general holding his post.

Comrade Colonel Hailu Kebede — brigadier general holding his post.

Comrade Colonel Feleke Eshete — brigadier general holding his post.

Comrade Coltesfaye Habte Mikael — socialist Ethiopia hero, brigadier general, commander of the Airborne Battalion.

Comrade Colonel Feleke Tabor — brigadier general holding his post.

Comrade Colonel Asfaw Wolde Selassie — brigadier general, deputy commander of the revolutionary police.

Comrade Colonel Tedla Desta — brigadier general, commander general of Harerge region revolutionary police.

Comrade Colonel Taye Balaker — brigadier general holding his post.

Donor Organizations Meet To Discuss Aid

EA191711 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0930 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A regular meeting of donor organizations that assessed the international aid given since last December, in respect to efforts being made to rehabilitate our drought-hit compatriots, was held at the Hilton Hotel meeting hall today. The meeting was attended by representatives of international donor organizations and of the United Nations resident in Addis Ababa, in addition to ambassadors of donor governments.

During this regular meeting, Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC], presented a report on the assistance given since December and the results achieved through this assistance. In his report Comrade Dawit stated that the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee is making unprecedented efforts to eradicate the problem caused by drought in our country, and added that mass and government organizations through the leadership of political and economic cadres, and in general the broad masses under the leadership of the WPE and the revolutionary government are making all-out efforts. Comrade Dawit pointed out that the contribution made by the international charitable community and governments alongside the people and Government of Ethiopia is highly regarded.

He stated that a report depicting the gravity and scale of the problem has been presented at four different meetings of donor organizations, and pointed out that, at a similar meeting held last December, the commission had notified them that the spring rains failed and thag general production could fall by 30 percent.

Comrade Dawit stated that representatives of various governments, international organizations and religious leaders have closely observed the gravity of the drought in Africa and in our country and added that this has been widely (?covered) by the media of all countries. Comrade Dawit stated that the international community, including children, the unemployed, and pensioners, have made great contributions, according to their respective abilities, and expressed admiration for the participation and assistance given by donor governments, organizations, and individuals.

He further pointed out that despite great efforts on a national and international scale, there are currently over 10 million people who need assistance and that, in particular, close to 8 million people require emergency food aid. He also stated that from the 1,504,775 tons of grain needed to feed 7.75 million people for a year, and from the pledges to provide additional food, a total of 418,330 tons have arrived over the past 4 months, and that the remaining grain is expected to come in the near future.

KENYA

Mwangale, Hungary's Nagy Discuss Cooperation

EA191030 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The people and the government of Kenya will continue to support arms talks between the superpowers with hopes that they will come up with solutions so that the world will be peaceful. This sentiment was sounded by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, when he held talks with the visiting Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy. The minister said that peace was a prerequisite for orderly economic, social and political development, adding that Kenya attached great emphasis to world peace, security and stability.

Dr Nagy said that although his country was socialist in philosophy, Hungary has continued cooperation with all countries of the world without considerations of political ideology.

The occasion was also attended by an assistant minister, Mr Philip Leakey; permanent secretary Mr Bethwel Kiplagat, and officials of the Hungarian mission in Kenya.

SOMALIA

Rebels Claim 42 Soldiers Killed in 19 Apr Attack

EA230514 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Units of the 15th (Gorod) Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched an attack on the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu clique on 19 April in the afternoon killing 42 soldiers and wounding 78 others.

The attack took place at Marer base between Balamballe and (Guri Ceel) in Ghel Ghel Gudut region [central Somalia] where the 62d Battalion from the 8th Brigade of the 21st Division is stationed. The enemy soldiers lost a very large quantity of military hardware. The attacking fighters of the DFSS captured 23 AK light automatic rifles. The DFSS fighters lost two martyrs and five others received light wounds.

TANZANIA

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

EA221024 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy arrived in the country yesterday. Ndugu Nagy was met by the principal secretary of the treasury, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, and other government officials.

On arrival at Dar es Salaam International Airport, Ndugu Nagy told reporters that Tanzania and Hungary would hold lengthy discussions on political developments in Africa and the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. He said that during his visit to Tanzania the two countries, both of which faced economic problems, would discuss ways of assisting each other.

Tanzania and Hungary are both members of the Nonaligned Movement.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government To Move Chadian Refugees South

AB221030 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Boubou, Central African Republic, April 22 (AFP) — Hundreds of refugees fleeing the civil war in southern Chad are moving into camps here, some 350 kms (210 miles) from the Central African Republic capital of Bangui. Since renewed fighting broke out between the rebels in southern Chad and troops of President Hissein Habre in August 1984, thousands of people have fled across the border to the republic. Now the Bangui government has decided, for security reasons, to move the refugees further south, near the towns of Bossangoa and Kaga Bandoro.

The operation is in the hands of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), which recently counted 40,000 Chadians near the two countries' border. So far only about 1,300 people have been taken south in HCR lorries and reliable sources believe many of the refugees will refuse to be moved so far from their own country. In the long run, however, they may have no choice if they want to stay in the republic.

The Central African Government is determined to stop the [words indistinct] in case they provide shelter [words indistinct]. One government official, convinced that the refugees include a fair number of rebel supporters, commented: "Their attitude towards being moved will help us to sort out the genuine cases."

There are also plans for the HCR to cut down food handouts to refugees near the border to "persuade" them to move to the camps. Here at Boubou, west of Bossangoa, some 400 Chadians are trying to build a new life. Most of them have lost all their possessions and only a few have managed to bring with them some cooking utensils, rush mats or spare clothing. At the moment the site has no facilities and the refugees are sleeping in HCR tents, but at least they feel safe here. "We can't hear shots and the threat of death does not constantly weigh us down," said one.

The HCR intends to help the refugees build homes — essential before the next rainy season — dig wells and clear and cultivate the land, and will continue its aid until they can feed themselves. The Central African Government wants to encourage them to grow cotton, an important source of foreign revenue for the state coffers.

The refugees feel cut off from the outside world, with no newspapers or radios to keep them in touch, and look back nostalgically at the days before the southern rebellion in Chad. They lived well then, but now they say the fields where they used to grow their crops have been turned into battlefields. One man said: "The soldiers of Hissein Habre have taken everything away from me. They killed my children and animals, burned down my house and my grain store. I was happy before but now I have nothing left. I have lost everything."

The refugees are adamant that they will never return to Chad while Mr Habre is in power and they laugh at Chadian claims that 3,000 guerrillas recently went over to the government. The real rebels are continuing their fight, they say. They are equally sceptical that Mr Habre may reach agreement with his opponents, but even if this happened they would not return for two or three years. "We are too wary of the government troops," a refugee said. "They have brought nothing but desolation and nightmares to our homes."

Dissidents Discuss Anti-Insurgency Drive

AB221601 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 22 (AFP) — A support group for political prisoners in the Central African Republic charged here today that government troops had razed entire villages and killed many civilians during anti-insurgency operations in the northwestern district of Paoua.

A communique issued here by the Support Committee for Political Prisoners in Centrafrica said the repression in Paoua was sparked by an attack last November on the border town of Markounda by armed commandos from neighboring Chad. Following the attack, the committee said, national army and paratroop units carried out "massive and arbitrary arrests" and tortured innocent people accused of aiding opposition forces. It said local dignitaries, mayors, village chiefs and churchmen were rounded up in the sweep and jailed in the central city of Bozoum or the capital Bangui.

The statement added that army units razed several villages in the Paoua region early this month and destroyed stocks of fertilizer, seed grains and other agricultural materials. The committee said as a result of the attacks, the local population was threatened by hunger and called on the international community to investigate the affair.

CHAD

Libyan Efforts To Annex Northern Chad Detailed

AB221055 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Libya has reached a new phase in its occupation of our country. As a matter of fact, Tripoli has begun to (?enlist) Chadians to establish collective settlements in the occupied zone. This accusation has been leveled against Libya by the members of the Chadian opposition living outside the national territory.

The scope of the affair is such that these opponents have expressed concern, especially in Lagos, Nigeria. According to revelations made by our compatriots, Libya has transformed its embassies in Black Africa into veritable recruiting centers where they issue Libyan identity cards to Chadians of (?Arab origin). Holding these Libyan particulars, they are sent to Libya where they are settled in villages outside Sebha and Benghazi, where they are then taught the customs and ideology of Libya. With regard to the Libyans living in Chadian villages, they are sent to (?Soro) inside the Chadian territory within the framework of Libya's settlement policy.

Meanwhile, the Libyan embassies recruit young Chadians from other ethnic groups while promising to give them jobs in Libya. On arrival in Libya, these young men actually go through military training and are then sent to the front in Chad or to any other front where Al-Qadhdhafi is helping his allies. Such recruitment is a disquieting maneuver.

In regard to its discriminatory policy of settlement in northern Chad, Libya is trying to grant Libyan citizenship to 100,000 Chadians, (?especially) Chadian Arabs from north Kanem. The compatriots who are denouncing this operation state that 37,240 men, women, and children have already been sent to Libya [words indistinct]. In regard to the disguised military enrollment, it enabled Libya to send 15,000 Chadian soldiers to the fronts in Chad, Lebanon, [words indistinct]. In the face of this systematic occupation of our country, there is no one Chadian — not even the opponents in the pay of Tripoli — who can deny that Libya wants to annex all of northern Chad. Some of these opponents pledge they will not yield a piece of the national territory to Libya. [Words indistinct] will be translated into fact. As the head of state has always stated, (?it is necessary) that all Chadians become aware of the real danger looming over us from Libya [words indistinct].

GHANA

Envoy Holds Talks With Nigeria on Immigrants

AB221312 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Accra, April 22 (AFP) — Ghana has asked Nigeria to re-open its land borders to ease the return of some 700,000 illegal immigrants expected to be ordered out of the country by the Lagos authorities. Reliable sources here said the Nigerian high commissioner (ambassador) in Ghana was summoned to the Foreign Ministry last Friday and told that many of the estimated 300,000 Ghanaians among the deportees could only come home by road through Benin and Togo. He was told that since the Nigerian Government had withdrawn residence permits, Nigerian law prevented even some of those with the means from buying air tickets to fly home.

The sources said the high commissioner was also told to ask his government to ensure that those expelled were allowed to take their property with them. Ghana was also to be invoking a mutual security treaty signed with Nigeria, Togo and Benin last year, and was asking the Nigerian Government to assist and protect illegal immigrants until they leave the country. The sources added that Accra was also asking Nigeria to ensure that all working Ghanaians affected by the quit order, the second in a little over two years, were paid their salaries and wages.

All illegal immigrants in Nigeria have until May 10 to regularise their position or leave. The first expulsion order in early 1983 by the now ousted Shehu Shagari governemnt sent over two million people back to their respective countries in what has been described as one of the biggest mass exoduses in living memory.

Ghana's high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Adu Bediako came home last week for consultations on the fate of the affected Ghanaians, who ahare mostly teachers, lecturers, doctors, engineers, technicians and other professionals, as well as unskilled workers. Some of those who have already managed to get out said they had not been paid for some time.

The state radio has reported that some Ghanaians arrived home at the weekend on board an oil tanker that berthed at Tema port some 30 kilometres (20 miles) east of here, it said a woman gave birth to a baby boy at sea. Others have also arrived by air and speak of several Ghanaians being locked in cells by the Nigerian authorities pending their deporation.

Meanwhile, the government here is reviving the reception centre and transit quarters that were opened in 1983 to handle more than one million Ghanaians affected by the first quit order. The government is also said to be planning to send a ship to Nigeria to pick up Ghanaians expelled. Officials fear that the sudden return of more than a quarter of a million people could affect the national economy, which is just beginning to recover. Nigeria's neighbour to the north, Niger, is also making arrangements to handle the expulsion of any of its nationals.

Repatriation Fares Charged

AB221908 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Ghanaians returning home from Nigeria will now be expected to pay their own repatriation fares. They will also not be given a red-carpet reception. Speaking to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation at the Trade Fair site in Accra today, the chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, said preparations are being made te receive them. He, however, said that the returnees will have to go through the existing customs regulations. Commodore Obimpeh said, on arrivial they will be screened medically before joining their families.

Secretary of Finance Discusses 1985 Budget

AB190850 Accra Domestic Service in English 0615 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Statement by Dr Kwesi Botchway, secretary for finance and economic planning, on Ghana's 1985 budget at a news conference in Accra on 18 April — recorded]

[Text] Following the [words indistinct] we established last year, (?I am) before you here this evening to present to the nation, through your media, a review of the economic performance in 1984 as well as the highlights of the budget for the calendar year 1985, the second and the most critical year of our economic recovery program covering the period 1984 to 1986.

The economy registered a significant improvement in 1984, reversing 5 consecutive years of decline in per head real income of the nation. Gross domestic product, that is the total value of goods and services produced by the nation, precluding, of course, the effects of price changes, rose by 7.6 percent. While this is no doubt one of the highest rates of growth in our history, it must be viewed against the record of the unusually bad performance of the preceding year, 1983. Inflation, as measured by the increase in the consumer price list or by the rate of inflation, was reduced to an average of about 40 percent in 1984 as against 123 percent in 1983. These modest improvements were broadly shared, although agricultural production outstripped the performance of industry — agriculture rose by 10 percent, industry by 7 percent, and services by 4 percent.

Growth in food output was particularly encouraging. For example, maize production rose from about 122,000 tons in 1983 to about 432,000 metric tons in 1984. There were significant increases also in rice and millet production. The performance of the export sector was mixed. Cocoa production was disappointing, recording only a modest increase of about 3 percent from 124,000 tons in 1982-83 to about 129,000 tons in 1983-84 because the rains came too late to benefit the 1983-84 main crop. Gold exports also increased modestly by 3 percent from about 278,000 troy ounces in 1983 to about 285,000 troy ounces in 1984. Diamonds rose by 9 percent, manganese by 54 percent, whereas bauxite fell 15 percent on account of rail transportation bottlenecks. In the timber sector, output expanded by 24 percent while industrial output increased by 7 percent. Electric power production showed a negative growth as the water level in the

Akosombo Dam touched the low point of about 235 feet during the year as compared to the minimum operating level of 248 feet.

Now, priority attention continued to be given through the year under review to the rehabilitation of vehicles, plants, and equipment. Throughout the course of the past year, vehicle spare parts worth at least $30 million were imported. At the same time, tires and batteries worth over $15 million were brought in, partly under the World Bank reconstruction import credit and partly from our own resources. Now, this massive injection of vital inputs is already beginning to show results. In road transport, a large number of previously grounded vehicles are back on the roads. This coupled with the improved availability of fuel has considerably improved transport services. In rail transport, after the initial crash program aimed at rehabilitating the worst sections of the western line of the railways, the haulage of manganese and bauxite exceeded the target for the fourth quarter of 1984. As a result of reduced derailments, freight traffic has gone up from about 100,000 net tons in January and February this year compared to a total of about 325,000 net tons for the whole of 1984. Major developments also took place during the past year in the energy sector. These included a major exploration program, the successful renegotiation of the Valco [Volta Aluminium Company] and the Agripetco [Agricultural and Petroleum Company] agreements and petroleum exploration and promotion seminars. Under an agreement signed with Canada, Ghana received a grant of about $23 million for the assessment of offshore hydrocarbon prospects in Ghana. Under phase one of this project, two wells were drilled. Now additional seismic work to locate drilling points have also been carried out under phase two of the project and the processing and interpretation of data are currently being undertaken.

Budgetary performance in 1984 was more or less balanced. Overall revenue was on target but expenditure had to be cut by about 1 billion cedis as a result of an equivalent shortfall in foreign capital inflows. This is one of the reasons why we wanted to make sure that this year our projections of these capital inflows would be on target. As a consequence, the budget deficit closed at 4.8 billion as against an original deficit figure of 5.8 billion. The deficit was financed through domestic net borrowing of about 3 billion as planned and foreign net borrowing of about 1.8 billion as against a target of about 2.7 billion. Total revenues closed at 22.6 billion against an estimated target of 22.5 billion; however, taxes on domestic goods and services fell short of the target by 1.7 billion and taxes on international transactions fell short by 1.7 billion, about. Now, these shortfalls were made up mainly by increased nontaxed revenues and grants and tax collections on incomes and property. The outturn of taxes on incomes and property, about 4.1 billion for 1984, was 63 percent higher than the budget target of 2.5 billion. The main element of this increase has been the steady increase over the past 3 years in the collection from individuals engaged in self-employed occupations. Out of the total personal income tax of 1.6 billion collected in 1984, 740 million or 45 percent came from the self-employed. This figure includes about 146 million collected through tax deposits at the rate of 20 percent paid by sole proprietorships which brought in goods under SUL or the Special Unnumbered License. In constrast, only 7 percent of the 17 percent of the personal income tax collected in 1980-81 came from self-employed sources. Now, while this trend is encouraging, it must be stressed that total revenues can and must be improved still further in view of our growing expenditure demands.

Total expenditure closed at an estimated 27.4 billion as against 28.4 billion provided in the budget, representing a cut of about 1 billion cedis. And the burden of the resultant expenditure cut fell mainly on subventions, net lending, and — unfortunately — development expenditure. Reliance on the banking system to finance the budget deficit was reduced. The banking system financed 36 percent of the deficit in 1984 as compared to 52 percent in 1983. The deficit as a percentage of the gross domestic product was also reduced to 1.5 as compared to 2.6 in 1983. Now the 1984 budget was formulated within the framework of the policy objectives of the principal economic recovery program. It aimed among other things, at increasing real wages and salaries, restraining inflation and rationalizing prices and at the same time expanding production. In furtherance of these objectives, the minimum daily wage was raised to 35 cedis in April 1984. It was again increased by 50 percent to 52.50 [cedis] in December 1984. In January 1985, a further 50 percent increase on the 35 [cedi] base was allowed. The first 50 percent was implemented across the board whereas the January adjustment was based on a flat 17 cedis 50 pesewas increase per head applied to all salaries in December 1984. Thus the minimum daily wage was doubled to 70 cedis a day.

As a result of the government's income policy, the steep and incessant fall in real wages since 1985 has begun to be reversed. But, of course, the speed with which this reversal can be effected will depend on a real expansion of our national income. With the view to maintaining the competitiveness of exports, the exchange rate was steadily adjusted from 30 cedis to the dollar in January 1984 to 50 cedis to the dollar in November 1984. The government also decided to reschedule the import duty liabilities of companies which had imported equipment to expand export activities.

The gold export levy of 20 percent introduced in 1983 was reduced to 6 percent while the same rate was imposed on all other exports. At the same time, priority attention was given to the rehabilitation of rail, road, and port services to facilitate the evacuation of goods. Imports of spare parts, equipment, and essential materials were raised under concessional multilateral and bilateral assistance programs and partly by improving licensing procedures. The dollar value of total exports increased by 29 percent while imports rose by a modest 12 percent, largely on account of the lower than expected disbursement of committed development assistance credit. To encourage production and assist farmers, the producer price of cocoa for 1984-85 was increased from 20,000 cedis per ton to 30,000 cedis per ton and a program to purchase up to 50,000 tons of maize with a minimum floor price of 10,000 cedis per ton was established. The problem of financial management experienced in 1984 centered around the uneven flow of revenues and the pressure on cash flows exerted by the end-year wage adjustment. The wage bill had gone up, for instance, from about 5 billion in 1984 to about 12 billion cedis. That is 25 percent of total expenditure this year. There was also the added problem of the capacity or willingness on the part of the banking system to provide financing for an increased rate of economic recovery. The contributory factors to this later problem included:

1. The reluctance on the part of some banks to lend at large maturities and to relatively small-scale enterprises; and

2. The low credit worthiness of many firms and its effects on their ability to utilize import licenses. These problems have been studied in depth and will be addressed in the course of 1985 by a combination of instruments. In the end, however, a rational solution to the liquidity problem lies in mobilizing more domestic savings. To this end therefore, interest rates are being adjusted, raised by 1 percentage point. But this applies only to deposit rates and lending rates would not be affected. At the same time, commerical banks will be expected to play a more active role in mobilizing savings.

The 1985 budget proposals have been prepared with the following policy objectives in mind. These are:

1. Increasing the momentum of the economic recovery program;

2. And more important, increasing real development expenditure;

3. Increasing the capital base of selected state enterprises;

4. Expanding the role of local authorities in economic and financial management.

And finally, providing increased resources to the social services. The target for 1985 envisages a 5.3 percent increase in real national income per annum, a 16 percent expansion in the dollar value of exports, a 48 percent expansion in the dollar value of imports, an annual inflation rate of 20 percent, and a budget deficit level of 2 percent of the gross domestic product. A target of 201,000 metric tons is envisaged for the 1985-86 cocoa crop. This will be attained through a combination of measures including increased allocation of inputs under the 1985 import program, price incentives, and provision for substantially expanded financing. Gold exports in 1985 are projected to increase by 14 percent to about 327,000 troy ounces; diamonds to about 670,000 carats — that is a growth of about 58 percent; manganese by 19 percent to about 295,000 tons; bauxite by 122 percent from its drop of about 100,000 tons; and timber by about 89 percent to about 280,000 cubic meters.

Tha main features of the 1985 budget as compared to the 1984 outturn are:

First, there is a 76 percent increase in expenditures and revenues. These are reckoned at 48.5 billion and 39.9 billion respectively as compared to 27.4 billion and 22.6 billion respectively in 1984.

Second, development expenditure increases sharply. One out of every 4 cedis will be spent on development and net lending as compared to 1 out of every 6 cedis in 1984.

Third, an important new source of revenue is expected to be the imposition of a 50 percent fee on SUL licenses.

Fourth, Ghanaians nationals resident abroad may now open convertible currency accounts with authorized foreign exchange dealers in Ghana. This is part of our effort to mobilize our own foreign exchange resources in addition to whatever we are drawing from multilateral and bilateral sources.

Fifth, a doubling of grant funds is assumed partly as a result of arrears of collection from 1984 sales of goods received under commodity aid programs and partly as a result of increased flows in 1985.

Sixth, the budget deficit rises in absolute terms from 4.8 billion in 1984 to 8.6 million in 1985.

However, 6 out of every 10 cedis of the deficit will be financed from foreign borrowing mainly on concessional terms, whereas in 1984 only 4 out of 10 cedis was financed from foreign borrowing. The financing cost of domestic debts actually falls in real terms and therefore the financing of the deficit in general will not be inflationary. Total development expenditure in 1985 will be doubled as compared to 1984. At the same time, the shares allocated to the social sectors will be increased. The social sectors will additionally benefit from increased amounts of external resources. I am referring particularly to education and health. These will benefit from increased external resources that have been pledged by donor governments and other agencies for importing education, health, and health related facilities, particularly water.

The overall relief level in taxes has been increased through combination of the general exemption and also the marital family status selective personal relief follows: First, a new personal income tax rate schedule is to be introduced with the basic exemption of 5,000 cedis and chargeable rates progressing from 2 and 1/2 percent on the first chargeable 5,000 cedis to a top marginal rate of 60 percent on incomes exceeding 75,000 cedis per annum. In the area of personal relief, the addition to the basic exemption of 5,000 cedis tax free and in line with our continuing policy of streamlining the tax system, It is proposed also to allow a personal relief of 1,500 cedis to the following categories of persons:

A. Married men

B. Married women who maintain their husbands and household

C. Unmarried men with two or more children who depend on them

D. Unmarried women with two or more children who depend on them — you see we are very fair about these things — and all other single persons not falling under any of the above-named catergories will be allowed a relief of 1,400 over and above a basic exemption of 3,600 cedis.

Now exemption for educational expenses on children also have been increased from 300 cedis per child per annum to 1,000 per child per annum. A special relief of 20 percent on the incomes of self-employed persons is also provided for disabled self-employed persons. Old age relief: Tax relief on pension enjoyed now by workers who retire from employee status is to be extended to self-employed persons above the age of 60. The rate of relief proposed is 15,000 cedis of chargeable profits, which is comparable to current basic pension in the public sector. As already

mentioned, a 50 percent fee on SUL licenses is to be levied. The object of the fee is to restrain the demand for imported luxury goods. It will also afford deserved protection to domestic manufacturers of products competing with cheap import. Nevertheless, overall taxes on imports remain sufficiently low to induce competitive efficiency at home. To stimulate key sectors of the economy, substantially large resources have been programmed to increase imports by 48 percent to around $950 million in 1985. The weight of crude imports will be the heaviest in our import program, that is to say about $211 million of our import program will be devoted to the importation of crude oil. This is, however, necessary to relieve transport bottlenecks and to meet demands for diesel in the production sectors. The export sectors including cocoa will be allocated $190 million, industry $125 million, transport and communications $86 million, general agriculture $85 million, and construction $55 million. Food imports are estimated at about $79 million. Out of the foreign exchange resources required to finance the enlarged import program, $373 million — or roughly 39 percent -- will come from our own resources. This includes a projected drawdown of retention facilities of about $83 million. Concessional long-term loans will contribute $255 million.

The principal focus of our economic policy has been to achieve self-sufficiency in basic food in the medium term. We would need to augment storage and processing facilities. Accordingly, in 1984, 500 million cedis was allocated to stabilize maize prices through procurement at a minimum guaranteed price. This policy will be continued in 1985. In addition, government has already drawn up a program to upgrade storage facilities in strategic locations for efficient good harvest management of grain surpluses. Under the program, 20,000 metric tons of storage space should be ready by December 1985 to cater for the 1985 crop season. This will include the completion of an 8,500 metric ton facility already under construction in Sunyani. Foreign exchange allocations have already been made for this purpose and also for the acquisition of mobile drives and maize cleaners for areas without silos but with mere housing facilities.

The old system of self-reliance in financial management by local authorities is to be restored. These bodies used to meet the expenses on conservancy, labor, maintenance, schools and the salaries of local authority staff from their own resources and their own revenues. As a transitional measure, local authorities have started paying overtime expenses from 1 April 1985 and from 1 July 1985, they will pay 50 percent of salary expenses and further assume full responsibility thereafter when it is so decided in the course of the year or in the course of 1986. The capital base of government commercial enterprises will be strengthened to make them self-financing and to break their dependence on budgetary advances. For instance, the cash flow problems of timber and gold industries will be resolved by boosting their capital through long-term loans. In 1985, about 1.8 billion cedis of credits will be allocated to the three development banks, namely the National Investment Bank, the Bank for Housing and Construction, and the Agricultural Development Bank, which are involved in channeling external resources to the productive sectors. This will restore the debt-equity ratio of these banks and the capital increase will take the form of a 20-year loan by the Bank of Ghana to be repaid through increases in the Bank of Ghana's participation in the affected banks.

The level of credit expansion in the budget for the year has been determined by its consistency with our macro targets. Accordingly, in 1985, credit expansion of 12.6 billion is planned, of which government borrowing will be limited to 2 billion; 2.2 billion will be allocated to cocoa crop financing. The remaining 8.4 billion, that is about two-thirds of the total, will be targeted to meet the needs of the private sector including public enterprises. The planned credit expansion, together with other measures discussed for adoption in 1985, will improve private sector liquidity and should also energize the business sector, particularly industry.

Low productivity arising out of low capacity utilization in industry and overstaffing in our public sector are among the key problems facing the country. The government is aware that as the economy recovers and new economic activities take root, increase in efficiency and incomes of employees are likely to be accompanied by redundancies. Therefore, a fund of about 200 million cedis has been created for the purpose of assisting in the retraining and redeployment of redundant and underemployed labor.

Ladies and gentlemen, the year 1985 is a particularly critical year in our economic recovery program. Over the past 2 years, external financial resources from multilateral sources, particularly from the International Monetary Fund, have been a crucial source of funding. On present projections, however, net flows from these sources would be substantially reduced after 1985. Moreover, it has never been our intention to perpetuate a dependence on external assistance for our development, for even in the most favorable circumstances, such dependence can never be entirely compatible with our sovereign national interests.

Therefore, this year, special attention will have to be paid to the monitoring of program implementation, the creation of the necessary conditions that will permit a real improvement in management capabilities, and at the same time, enable organized workers to play a more positive and informed role in the decision-making at the enterprise level. Steps will also have to be taken to improve discipline and efficiency in the work place — among workers and management alike — through material as well as moral incentives in the form of a real program of political education. The general mobilization of our people for increased production, the heightening of the political consciousness of our working people, and a mass improvement in our organization capabilities will be critical in this and the coming years for the success of our economic recovery efforts. Thank you.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives U.S., USSR Ambassadors

AB222141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Government has said that efforts will continue to be made to increase Nigeria's imports from the United States. This assurance was given in Lagos today by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while exchanging views with the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Thomas Smith. Gen Buhari noted that in spite of the growing cordial relations

between the two countries, Nigeria was finding it difficult to balance her trade with the United States.

The head of state also briefed the envoy on Nigeria's stand on the problems of southern Africa, Chad and Western Sahara. He reiterated the Federal Government's willingness to continue to offer possible assistance in transporting relief materials to neighboring countries affected by drought. Earlier, the ambassador had expressed satisfaction with the assistance given by the Federal Government in the shipment of American relief supplies to these countries.

Also today, Gen Buhari granted audience to the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vladymir V. Snegyrev. He assured the Soviet envoy that Nigeria was committed to the completion of the Ajaokuta steel project, saying that she would do her best to find solutions to problems militating against the speedy execution of the project.

Replying, his excellency Snegyrev said his country understood the position of Nigeria on the project, and suggested that a common approach be adopted to accelerate its early completion.

Government To Introduce Identity Cards
AB221705 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Government is introducing the national identity card scheme in order to strengthen security in the country. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, stated this in Lagos while speaking in a Radio Nigeria public affairs program, Matters of the Moment. He said that the security of any state depends largely on the [words indistinct] of the economic, social and political development, adding that without adequate security, efforts to revamp the economy would be jeopardized. Gen Idiagbon stressed that adequate security checks had been brought into the system to reduce the possibility of foreigners forging the national identity card or obtaining them irregularly.

The chief of staff highlighted the role of the military in the present set-up. He said that the armed forces were committed to maintaining a healthy relationship with the police to ensure that the country remains peaceful and stable. Gen Idiagbon added that the army had of recent [as heard] been complementing the efforts of the police in reducing [word indistinct] through joint operations at checkpoints.

Papers Comment on Expulsion of Illegal Aliens
AB221319 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the quit order on illegal immigrants into the country, the *NEW NIGERIAN* states that the economic situation of the country makes the action necessary. It points out that the order on illegal aliens in no way violates the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons. While blaming the illegal aliens, the *NEW NIGERIAN* believes that Nigerians cannot be exonerated from blame since they [illegible] as night guards, (?traffickers), and even as [illegible] teams. The paper appeals to the government to ensure that the security agents do not allow these illegal immigrants entering into the country. In addition, the paper calls on the government to work out a publicity strategy to counter the already bad reports of the Western press on the issue.

The *VANGUARD*, in a related editorial, wants the Federal Government to reconsider the quit order. It points out that the continued influx of illegal aliens into the country in spite of the periodic mass repatriations and government vows to strengthen security at the country's borders evokes nothing but ridicule on the security forces. The paper says the general impression is that the major cause of illegal entry of aliens into the country is the corruption of the border security forces. The *VANGUARD* equally observes that the fanfare and publicity which accompanies this exercise damages Nigeria's international image, especially in Africa. If Nigeria cannot effectively control her borders, contends the paper, it should then learn to live with the inconveneince of illegal immigrants as one of the prices of a premier place in the continent. The *VANGUARD* advises that in the alternative, the repatriation should be a quiet, continued exercise as it is done in some other countries. Finally, it warns that unless the border security system is radically overhauled, the country may have to continually play the hide and seek game with illegal aliens to the amusement of the outside world.

Minister Discusses 1984 Petroleum Production
AB221638 Lagos NAN in English 1621 GMT 22 Apr

[Text] Lagos, April 22 (NAN) — The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, said today in Lagos that Nigeria sold crude oil worth 5.916 billion last year, N9.947 billion higher than the sales recorded in 1983.

Reviewing the activities of his ministry in the past [illegible] a news conference, the minister said that petroleum products worth N2.124 billion were sold last year as against the N2.09 billion recorded in 1983. He said that 764,988,337 tonnes of petroleum products, valued at (?144,185,120.53) dollars (about N108 million) were exported last year, compared with 612,859 tonnes, valued at 88,554,647.55 dollars (about N66.280 million) exported in 1983. He added that in January 1985 alone, 82,474,956 tonnes of petroleum products, worth 14,305,625.85 dollars (about N10.7 million) were exported.

Prof David-West said that the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] paid in estimated N5.5 billion to the government last year, while it paid N5.179 billion in 1983. He said that the NNPC was working on the computerisation of its accounts and that the corporation had acquired the computer belonging to the defunct Code of Conduct Bureau. The minister said that the NNPC collected 4,113.74 kilometres of seismic data in 1984 at a cost of N12.40 million, while the Geophysical Processing Centre in Benin had been completed at a cost of about N2.4 million. He said that last year, the NNPC drilled five off-shore wells, comprising three exploratory wells and two apprisal wells, adding that two of the exploratory wells showed "positive" discoveries.

Prof David-West also said that although about 12,000 metres of the "Tuma-1" well in the Chad Basin had been drilled to date, the government had decided that no more information would be provide on operations in the area because of the "geo-political" nature of the Chad Basin.

A contract for the construction of a national crude oil reserves evaluation centre had been awarded at a cost of N4 million to ensure a reliable appraisal of the country's reserves, he said. On gas pricing, Prof David-West said that the new modalities were almost ready and that new prices would be announced before the end of the year. He said also that the NNPC would realise between N5 million and N10 million annually from fines to be paid by oil producing companies which contravened the provisions of the Assessed Gas Reinjection (Amendment) Decree of 1985. The decree provides for a payment of two kobo per 1,000 standard cubic feet of gas flared by oil production companies, payable in foreign exchange.

Commentary Urges Maintaining Fuel Subsidy

AB211047 Lagos International Service in English 0850 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Commentary by Jeoffrey Ome]

[Text] A common philosophy of all governments the world over, no matter their political complexion, is to attract priority to the economic and social well-being of their peoples; however, they vary greatly in the commitment of their political leadership to improving the conditions of living of the people and encouraging their active participation in the development process. What makes the difference is the leadership quality. Leadership in this context implies the ability to deliver the goods, which in turn is a reflection of its sensitivity to the issues of the day as they affect the followership.

For us in Nigeria, the present administration since coming to power 16 months ago has displayed great maturity in handling a number of sensitive issues facing the nation, some originating from outside while others from within. The first is the devaluation of the naira in return for the IMF loan initiated by the ousted civilian government, but which the present government agreed to negotiate as part of the ongoing efforts to redeem the nation's economy. The government made it categorically clear that it will not devalue the naira. The second issue is the complete ban on importation of food, especially rice. Advocates of this contend that such an exercise will boost domestic production of rice. The Nigerian Government, after careful examination of the merits and demerits of such a measure at this period when Africa is facing food crisis, decided to continue the rice importation until such a time when local production could meet population demand.

Be that as it may, one issue that has long generated a lot of controversy within and outside Nigeria is the rationale on the government subsidy on petroleum products even at this time of economic depression. Outside Nigeria, reduction in petroleum subsidies is one of the rigid conditions given by the IMF for Nigeria to secure its loan for her development; and within Nigeria, opinions are divided on this issue.

Perhaps in a move to put to rest the controversy over petroleum subsidy, the Nigerian Government recently announced that the subsidy has come to stay as [word indistinct], which according to Nigeria's minister for petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, is in the interest of the Nigerian public. In times of great difficulties such as Nigeria is now passing through, the common man should be guaranteed a relatively better standard of living and it is the leadership that can create the necessary conditions for such an improvement.

Admittedly, there are some merits in the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy. Such a withdrawal would have resulted in reducing drastically the hugh government expenditure in this sector of the economy and planned back the savings of other essential areas of the economy. [sentence as heard] This is, however, not tenable in an economy which is gradually undergoing structural changes and where the transporation system is nothing to write home about. Therefore, any attempt to withdraw petroleum subsidy is likely to precipitate chaos in the transport sector of the economy culminating in very high transporation costs which will be beyond the reach of the common man. This again will affect the movement of goods, especially food stuffs, from the producing areas to the consuming centers as well as between the states resulting in high inflation.

To the extent that one of the roles of the leadership is to raise the people out of poverty, disease, and want, the government's decision not to entertain further talks about the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy until the nation's transporation system gets better underlines the commitment of the present leadership to meet the expectations of Nigerians. Since the issue of petroleum subsidy has both political and economic connotations, what is paramount in taking a decision of such a sensitive nature is to have in mind the interests of the public who will mostly be affected, which is what the Nigerian Government has done.

TOGO

Eyadema Appeals to Chadians To 'Restore Peace'

AB221606 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Lome, 22 Apr (AFP) — The Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, made a fresh appeal on Sunday evening to the "Chadian brothers" to lay down their arms and restore peace to Chad. Gen Eyadema made this statement at a reception held by the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT, party in power) in honor of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is on an official visit to Togo.

"On behalf of millions of souls ... hit by the effects of the crisis, drought, and war ..., and on behalf of African dignity, we once more launch an urgent appeal to our Chadian brothers, wherever they may be, to lay down their arms and restore peace to their country," said the Togolese head of state, expressing the hope that the various Chadian factions would meet with the Ndjamena government, within the framework of the Brazzaville conference, to find a negotiated solution to their problem.

Gen Eyadema also called on the world community to examine the problem of desert encroachment in Africa. The consequences of this calamity are not limited to drought, but are also manifested in the fall in grain production, rural exodus, famine, refugee camps, the increase in disease, and the death of thousands of men and animals, he emphasized. The Togolese head of state also noted the historical ties between Senegal and Togo.

On his part, President Abdou Diouf underlined the serious economic and social problems facing Africa, and expressed his concern about Senegal and Togo in view of the prolonged world economic crisis, and the hope that the North-South dialogue would be resumed within the framework of the OAU in order to establish fairer relations and to equitably distribute wealth between rich and poor countries.

The two presidents also reasserted their support for the Namibian people and declared themselves in favor of UN Resolution 435, condemning South Africa's apartheid policy. Finally, President Diouf expressed the hope that relations between Senegal and Togo would be strengthened through technical, economic and cultural cooperation agreements.

ANGOLA

MPLA Official Congratulates SWAPO on Anniversary

MB221433 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Message of congratulations by Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for external relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO — place and date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and its chairman, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, I warmly congratulate the Central Committee of SWAPO and, through it, all the fighting people of Namibia on the 25th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO. This date is of great historical significance because it was on this day that the Namibian people, determined to free themselves from colonial domination, created a political instrument which would lead them in the hard struggle against the odious system of apartheid.

On this occasion, I should like to hail the remarkable victories being achieved by SWAPO and the Namibian people in the struggle against the occupying enemy which, in the diplomatic field, has resulted in increasing support from the international community for the just cause of independence for the Namibian people. Despite the maneuvers being mounted by the racist Pretoria regime with a view to retarding the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, we are certain that Namibia will be free and indiepended in a near future.

On this date, we wish you the best of success in your struggle and we reiterate the firm and unwavering support of the MPLA-Labor Party and all the Angolan people for the Namibian people and SWAPO, their revolutionary vanguard and sole legitimate representative. Highest and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, the secretary for external relations of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Commentary on RSA Withdrawal, Namibian Plans

MB220937 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Apr 85

[ANGOP Commentary: "Booby-Trapped Game"]

[Text] Some 12 months after the Lusaka agreement and after successively ignoring the protests of international public opinion, South Africa announced on Monday the withdrawal of its soldiers from the Angolan territory.

The announcement, made by the South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, has roused expectations in international circles, but it is too brusque and belated an attitude to be taken without a pinch of salt. The international press has stressed Pik Botha's announcement and is writing long commentaries on it. It is also expressing reservations about this gesture, through which Pretoria hopes to appear as intent on peace. Pretoria's attitude, far from being a step toward peace to the region, will aggravate the situation in the area and will inexorably lead to the intensification of the war between the Namibian nationalists and the South Africa colonialists.

The withdrawal of the South African troops from Cunene Province is simply part of the Lusaka agreement, and it does not foretell peace for the region. It does not provide prospects for the settlement of the Namibian problem in the light of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Accordingly, the South African threat to return to Angola if the Namibian nationalists pursue their liberation struggle, clearly unmasks the cunning boobytrap that the Pretoria regime is concealing behind this withdrawal exercise.

The denial of the legitimacy of the SWAPO struggle is one of the great contradictions of the South African attitude. This goes side by side with the presence of South African troops which are supposedly protecting the Ruacana hydroelectric center and the Calueque dam. Statements made with propagandistic aims only have a rhetoric value which conceals the cynicism and [word indistinct] of those making them. The South African occupation of Namibia and the continued material support for the Angolan counterrevolutionary groups, its puppets, are the true factors threatening peace in the region [words indistinct]. No propaganda campaign, however intensive, will be able to change the reality. South Africa is responsible for the current situation in the region and it cannot blame others for its own actions.

South African designs to create in Namibia a so-called transitional government excluding SWAPO is throwing any attempt to settle Southern African problems to the dogs. Forced by circumstances, Pretoria is trying to impose a neocolonialist solution on Namibia, but this attempt to replace colonialism with neocolonialism will soon or later be frustrated by a mature and united SWAPO, which is wise to all attempts to prolong the racist occupation. SWAPO, the Namibian people's vanguard, will continue to fight for liberation, which will ensure a just settlement of the problem. (?sham solutions) actually defeat the neocolonialist goals [words indistinct].

At this moment in the development of the struggle of the Namibian people, there is no settlement without an effective withdrawal of [words indistinct] with SWAPO as the interlocutor. This is the option which is accepted by the international community.

What is at stake in Namibia is true independence. This fact is rejected by Pretoria, and the conflict will continue. South Africa is unable to deceive anybody, including the United States, with its farce of a transitional government in Namibia. In contrast, there is broad support for and solidarity with SWAPO, which first and foremost enjoys support from the Frontline States. This solidarity today transcends African borders. In New Delhi, about 90 nonaligned countries are meeting now to discuss the Namibian problem. These factors create difficulties for the Pretoria regime, which is hell bent on a necolonialist settlement in order to keep Namibia within its sphere of influence. For attempting to impose a so-called transitional government, which would be made up of the worst traitors of the Namibian people, Pretoria today earns international disapproval.

As for the rest, the South Africans know perfectly well that they are involved in an impracticable diplomatic game, as there can be no possibility of recognition between SWAPO and the so-called internal parties. the fact that the United States has rejected the idea of a so-called transitional government means that they are aware of the gravity of this move in the regional context and of the difficulty in controling the situation. The condition for a general settlement of Southern African problems not only depends on the announced withdrawal of the South African soldiers from the Angolan territory. It calls for much more. The Pretoria regime knows this perfectly well.

Sao Tomean President Visits Namibe Province

MB220806 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, continuing his visit to Angola has been in Namibe Province since yesterday, when he met with members of the Executive Council of the Namibe provincial committee and of the party. In the meeting, (Alfredo Buteque), Namibe provincial commissar, analyzed the political, military, and socioeconomic situation in the province. Pinto da Costa expressed his deep thanks for the warm welcome of the Namibe population and reaffirmed the friendship ties that have long united both peoples.

The Sao Tomean head of state said that the strengthening of the People's Republic of Angola holds great importance for the five Portuguese-speaking African countries because the economic reconstruction of Angola and the concrete achievement of peace will permit the Angolan, Mozambican, Sao Tomean, Cape Verdian, and Guinean peoples to face with more dynamism, certainty, and determination the economic development process.

Also yesterday, the supreme Sao Tomean leader, who is accompanied by Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, Angolan minister of state security, met with the Sao Tomean community living in Namibe Province. Today President Pinto da Costa's schedule includes a meeting with the Sao Tomean community in Luanda at 1500 at the Sao Tome and Principe Embassy.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Hosts Reception for Sao Tomean Leader

MB230755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has said that the friendship between the Mozambican and Sao Tomean peoples has been reaffirmed at this difficult time when the enemy has been becoming increasingly aggressive against our people.

The Mozambican head of state said this during a reception held last night for Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who began a 3-day visit to our country yesterday afternoon. President Samora Machel recalled that the success of the recent summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries held in February this year was due to the support given by the Sao Tome and Principe people. He also noted the keen interest that the Sao Tome and Principe declaration received from the Mozambican people. In his speech the Mozambican head of state also stressed the decolonization of Namibia as well as the increasingly bloody repression in South Africa.

In reply, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, said the purpose of his visit to Mozambique was to familiarize himself with the evolution of the situation in our country and with the problems facing Mozambique in the military field, as well as in the task of building a free and sovereign nation, so his people could know what kind of support can be given to our country at this phase. Manuel Pinto da Costa said that his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique is an opportunity to consolidate bilateral relations between the two countries and promote peace in Southern Africa.

Present at the reception, which was held in the garden of the Ponta Vermelha Palace, were members of the Council of Ministers, secretaries of state of the Mozambican Government, and all members of the delegation accompanying the Sao Tome and Principe leader in his visit to our country.

Concrete RSA Action Against Bandits Urged

MB221840 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[AIM commentary]

[Text] On 16 March 1985, Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha announced a number of measures to prevent the launching of terrorist actions by the armed bandits against Mozambique from the South African territory. The measures included the establishment of a radar system along the border with Mozambique in order to prevent aircraft entering Mozambique from South Africa to resupply the armed bandits.

Then came an important statement by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Nel. Nel said that his government had changed its policies and was no longer interested in trying to force political negotiations between Mozambique and the armed bandit leaders. Our priority now is to free ourselves from the Mozambican National Resistance [MNR] and work with the international community to block the MNR's supply routes, Nel said.

Naturally, Botha's statements and then those made by Nel raised some expectations in Mozambique. Mozambican circles that have been closely watching the talks between the Mozambican and South African governments considered it possible that the South African government had, in fact, for the first time decided to adopt a new attitude toward a serious and unequivocal application of the Nkomati Accord. This expectation was strengthened by the statements made last week by Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the army of the Republic of South Africa, on the withdrawal

of South African troops from Angola. The final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is perhaps the best demonstration of our desire to promote peace, Geldenhuys said.

In Maputo, the expectations continue, but the days are passing by. Although they occur less frequently, terrorist actions continue to take place in areas close to the South African border, both in the Ressano Garcia and Namaacha areas. The Pieter Botha government is now expected to transform his most recent statements of goodwill and honesty into concrete actions that put a definite end to all attempts to use the South African territory as a starting point for terrorist actions in Mozambique. The occasion for such deeds is appropriate. After all, the armed bandits have been suffering important setbacks inflicted by the Mozambique Armed Forces.

2 Warplanes Collide Over Zambezia Province

Defense Ministry Communique

MB211120 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] A Mozambican Air Force pilot was killed in a crash involving two Mozambican warplanes last Wednesday.

A Defense Ministry communique said the accident between fighter-bombers took place over the northern province of Zambezia. The dead pilot was named as Flight Lieutenant Geraldo Manuel Lopes.

The pilot of the other plane is now out of danger. The communique said an enquiry is now under way to establish the cause of the crash.

Rebels Claim Downing Jets

LD221256 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Two MIG-17 jet fighters of the Mozambican Air Force have been damaged on the runway of the Maganja da Costa Airfield, Zambezia Province. One of the pilots, named as Geraldo Manuel Lopes, was killed, as the aircraft exploded near a warehouse. A Mozambican National Resistance spokesman has claimed that his organization downed the two MIG-17 jets, but the Maputo government has already denied the rebels' version of the incident.

'Bandits' Kill Three Maputo Provincial Officials

MB230546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The secretariat of the Frelimo Party provincial committee and the state administration of Maputo Province announce with deep grief the deaths of Comrade Benedicto Jaime Simango, member of the party provincial committee and defense secretary; Comrade Jose Nataniel Zefanias, provincial finance director; and Comrade Adelino dos Santos (Mambora), secretary for economic affairs of the Manhica district committee, which took place on 19 April 1985 in Manhica district.

These comrades were barbarically murdered by the armed bandits while on a party and government mission. Killed during the same incident was an official of the party district committee headquarters in Manhica and the driver of the vehicle in which they were traveling.

The secretariat of the Maputo party provincial committee and the state administration express to the grieved families their most heartfelt condolences.

The struggle continues. Maputo, 22 April 1985.

Armed Forces Kill 21 'Armed Bandits' in Massinga

MB230555 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Inhambane say the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 21 armed bandits on Wednesday during the destruction of a camp in an area of Massinga district.

In the operation, our forces captured an assortment of war materiel, including 50 cartridges and 3 mortar shells. A number of goods stolen by the bandits from the local residents were also recovered.

NAMIBIA

Acting SWAPO Leader Rejects Interim Government

MB221355 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Windhoek, April 22, SAPA — SWAPO's acting president in SWA/Namibia, Mr Nathaniel Mahulili, has rejected the formation of a Multi-Party Conference [MPC] government in the territory and says SWAPO is its "government of tomorrow."

Speaking at an unannounced SWAPO 25th anniversary meeting in Katutura Township yesterday, Mr Mahuilili said the proposed MPC transitional government would be "stillborn." "We want government of the people for the people," he said.

In his first public speech since being unbanned at Walvis Bay earlier this year, Mr Mahuilili urged whites in SWA/Namibia to join SWAPO. "SWAPO of Namibia needs all the whites. We want peace in Namibia, we do no want to drive them away from here."

Organisers of the meeting said they had been warned by the security police to terminate the meeting after 20 minutes.

However, a news report today said police did not interfere with the crowd when the meeting continued after that time limit.

At the end of the meeting, a SWAPO crowd accompanied by a motorcade maoved through Katutura Township outside Windhoek.

MPC Affirms Support for Transitional Government

MB221922 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Leaders of the Multiparty Conference of South-West Africa say that although the MPC is not indifferent to international opinion, negative reaction to the territory's transitional government will not affect the internal efforts to gain independence.

The MPC leaders were reacting in Windhoek this morning to the rejection by the nonaligned countries of the proposed transitional government.

At a meeting in New Delhi this weekend the nonaligned countries called for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa should it go ahead with the plan to install a transitional government in South-West Africa.

Turnhalle's Mudge Comments on Interim Plan

MB191737 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 19 Apr 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In spite of warnings from the United States and other members of the 5-nation contact group trying to achieve independence in Namibia, South Africa's President P.W. Botha yesterday announced plans to set up an interim government in the disputed territory. The internal parties that make up the South African-backed Multi Party Conference will take part. The SWAPO liberation movement says it will shun it and South Africa will still exercise direct control over foreign affairs and defense, all this in apparent defiance of the UN proposals for elections under Resolution 435. Well, Dirk Mudge is leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, one of the main parties in the Multi Party Conference. On the line to Windhoek, Julian Marshal asked him why it was still necessary to set up an interim government.

[Begin recording] [Mudge] The reason is that we have now waited for 7 years for the problems, the obstacles in the way of an implementation of [UN Resolution] 435 to be removed so that we can get an independent government in this territory. Now, for 7 years they had no success and in the meantime we are being ruled by a one-man government. That means that the people in this country have no say in their own affairs. They cannot take any decisions and far-reaching decisions are being taken without the population having any say in this. That is the reason why we have insisted that a government — a transitional or interim government — should be established, that all those parties prepared to participate in such a government should be allowed to do so. If then at a later stage the obstacles are removed and 435 can be implemented, then of course the whole situation will change.

[Marshal] So, Mr Mudge, you do see that interim government as being a very temporary affair?

[Mudge] Well, an interim or a transitional government means that this is not the final government, that is for sure.

[Marshal] Mr Mudge, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that you still remain essentially a South African creation, with them continuing to control for instance the portfolios of foreign affairs and defense.

[Mudge] Well, of course, we would be quite prepared to allow South Africa to leave the country immediately, but then the world would definitely react to that. In spite of the fact that it has been said by the international community that South Africa's presence in this country is illegal, at the same time they insist that South Africa should remain in the territory. That is double talk — one day telling the South African Government they must leave, the next day telling them they must stay in the territory. We are prepared, from our side, to accept fullresponsibility, but the world would not allow us to do so. They want South Africa to remain until a plan which is acceptable to the international community is implemented. So, they are sort of making it... [change of thought] hindering the South African Government from leaving.

[Marshal] Aren't you essentially going to continue in this situation of stalemate in Namibia until a deal is struck with SWAPO?

[Mudge] I fully agree, sir, that — and we have repeatedly said that we want a reconciliation to take place in this country as soon as possible. We do not want war. We want the parties to come together, including SWAPO, to discuss the future. I think it is not necessary to fight for independence because South Africa has accepted this in principle on condition that a settlement is reached between the different political parties in this country. So, we have invited SWAPO several times. As a matter of fact, we travel to Lusaka to meet SWAPO, but SWAPO is not interested at all in talking to other parties in the country. They insist to talk to South Africa alone and they have made it clear that they will continue the armed struggle. Now, if SWAPO would change its views and forget about an armed struggle and be prepared to meet their countrymen and talk about the future, I think there could be a lasting solution. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Comments on Talks With Black Leaders

MB221633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] House of Representatives, April 22, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he had not closed the door on any organisation but only on violence.

He was replying to the leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, during the debate on the president's budget vote. Mr De la Cruz had warned that the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] had to be brought into the negotiating process.

"He went to speak to black leaders on Robben Island," Mr Botha said. "I speak to elected black leaders who represent millions of voters."

He spoke to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the leaders of Venda, Qwa Qwa and Bophuthatswana. "No black leader or person is jailed in South Africa because he differs from the government on political matters. "I am not closing the door on any organisation. I am closing the door on violence," the president said.

Not since 1910 had there been more discussion and negotiation between white, black and colored leaders than at present. "And then the members come to tell me we are closing doors. Why does he not admit that there have never before been more discussions on a level of equality with each other."

As far as his offer to the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela was concerned, he was sure that Mr Mandela was not a free man to take the decision to accept the offer. "I think there are forces stopping him or putting stumbling blocks in his way," Mr Botha said. He was not going to pursue the issue any further at this stage though.

The state president also responded to issues raised by the leader of the Labor Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, during the debate.

He was cheered by members when he said the issue of the political interference act was under discussion in government ranks and that he was sure a satisfactory conclusion would be reached. He should not be blamed when he took a stand.

"I speak on behalf of 66 per cent of the white electorate and I took an oath to uphold the Constitution which they agreed to. No constitution is of course perfect. But a country like South Africa is easy to put on fire. Any fool can do it but it takes numbers of wise men to take it away from the fire. There are those who form the population of this country who have deep feelings for what they believe in. They must not however make demands that will cause a reaction from others. In other words we all must moderate our demands," Mr Botha said.

He was proud of the contribution he had been able to make to the betterment of the colored population's lot in education, housing and economic upliftment in the urban and rural situation. The Erica Theron commission had found that in constrast to the impoverished conditions described by Senator F.S. Malan in 1939, a strong middle class had developed.

"I want the middle class to be strengthened in South Africa, not only the white but also the black middle class. If they have something to protect then they will also accept the responsibility for its protection."

Many mistakes had been made over the years, Mr Botha said. "We will make more mistakes in this new dispensation too but if we only learn to grant each other a place in the sun then South Africa will see peace, prosperity and progress. If we do not, if we make no progress in our health services, our education, on the issue of citizenship rights, if violence takes over, then we will be like Russia where those who sought to replace the dictatorship did so by introducing a far more severe tyranny. Evolutionary change is the answer, not violence. As you convey this message the relationship between yourselves and the white community will improve," President Botha told the House.

Botha Repeats Offer To Free ANC's Mandela
MB230653 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] President P.W. Botha has repeated his offer of conditional freedom to Nelson Mandela. Speaking in the colored house of parliament, the president said he was prepared to concede that Mr Mandela had been in prison for a very long time, but he said he had not put the ANC leader in jail.

President Botha said Mr Mandela had been sentenced after a trial, and that the sentence was confirmed on appeal. He repeated his offer made to Mr Mandela and other long-term political prisoners earlier this year.

President Botha said they would be set free if they renounced violence as a political tool.

Mr Mandela and almost the entire leadership of the ANC in prison has rejected the offer, calling on the South African Government to renounce violence first.

CITIZEN Questions Disinvestment Campaign in U.S.
MB221542 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
16 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Why SA?"]

[Text] There are several aspects of the disinvestment campaign in the United States that are worth commenting on.

The first is: Why South Africa?

The liberals here and the disinvestment lobby abroad claim it is the fact that we are the only country that has institutionalised racialism.

Yet in terms of human rights violations, there are countries that are far worse than South Africa is or could ever be. Yes, the 19 deaths at Uitenhage were terrible; the further deaths in continuing unrest are just as bad. But in total, all the deaths in the unrest do not amount to anything like the deaths in the slaughter by Mr Mugabe's Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland.

In total, the deaths are nothing compared with the slaughter in Afghnistan by the Russians and the regime they support.

In total, the deaths are minimal compared with the number of people who have died in the Lebanon, in the Iraqi-Iranian war, in the Kampuchean fighting, in the civil strife in Central American countries.

In total, the deaths are minimal compared with the deaths in Angola, the fighting in the Horn of Africa, the anti-Sikh outbursts in India.

In total, they are paltry compared with the terrible war that was fought in the Falklands over control of islands that weren't worth tuppence by any, except the most chauvinistic standards.

And as for inhumanity and cruelty towards people, we could name dozens of countries which are absolutely awful and compared with which South Africa is in a minor league.

Why South Africa? Because we do have a limited democracy; we do have a healthy and critical opposition; despite restrictions, we do have a press that can still criticise those in power; we do allow foreign media people to come here and write whatever they like about us — mostly critical, often contentious, and seldom giving the government any credit.

Thus the spotlight is on this country, the radicals and political priests feel free to say and do what they like to the country's detriment, the very reforms that are being introduced encourage the perpetrators of violence to believe that, with a little more pressure, they will be able to destroy the whole fabric of the existing order.

Our vulnerability is not that we are a communist hellhole, or a black Marxist dictatorship, but a previously totally white-run state trying to reform being bashed around by all and sundry.

It is tragic that in a time of change politicians in America are using this country and its problems to win the support of their own black constituencies.

It is tragic that people like Bishop Tutu have encouraged the idea that economic measures should be used against a "Nazi-style" government to make it hand over the country to black majority rule (not that it will).

This country will resolve its problems in its own way, for its own reasons, and nothing the disinvestors can do will alter that fact.

The second point, which we have stated over and over again, is that disinvestment will harm blacks most.

On page 13 of today's *CITIZEN* we report that disinvestment could affect an estimated 10-million blacks and rock the economies of 14 of South Africa's neighbouring states.

Ask yourself, the, whether disinvestment is a sane policy.

The third point is that, as South Africa has demonstrated with the arms embargo, sanctions against this country will not destroy the Republic, but will only encourage it to find ways of becoming more self-sufficient.

Fourthly, reform should be encouraged, not baulked by creating conditions of suffering that will only exacerbate tensions and unrest.

Finally, there is so much good that is happening here that it should be regarded as a country of hopeful change and not reviled, isolated or punished.

Democratic Front Publicity Secretary Arrested
MB230845 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0837 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — The publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, was detained today, a UDF official said. "It [word indistinct] picked up in Durban as he was about to board a plane this morning, or when the plane landed at Port Elizabeth, where he was scheduled to talk to black union officials," the administrative secretary of the UDF Transvaal region, Mr Patrick Lethunya, told SAPA.

"We are trying to find out where Terror was detained, and under which section (of the Internal Security Act) police detained him," Mr Lethunya said. Mr Lethunya said several other people may also have been detained with Mr Lekotha. "The details are not yet clear and we are trying to find out more about this," he added.

Police Confirm Detention
MB231029 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Police have confirmed the detention of United Democratic Front, UDF's publicity secretary, "Terror" Lekota. They have confirmed the detention to lawyers in Johannesburg, who are acting for the UDF. Carmel Rickards reports:

UDF organizer, "Terror" Lekota, was first reported to have disappeared from Durban this morning and was detained at the airport there. According to the lawyers, police say he is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and rebutted that he is being taken to Johannesburg.

The UDF has blasted the detention of Lekota, who has emerged as a key figure since the last arrest of UDF leaders late last year and early this year. The organization says the detention will not held maintain law and order and will do nothing to enhance the credibility of community councillors and others participating in government-created bodies. They also warn that his detention will not stop the anti-New Zealand rugby tour campaign, in which Lekota had been playing a major role.

3 Officials Detained
MB231130 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — Three leaders of the United Democratic Front, including its general secretary, have been detained by police in connection with unrest in Transvaa townships last year, according to a police spokesman in Pretoria.

Besides Mr Popo Molefe, the spokesman said, police had arrested Mr Mosiwa Terror Lekota, who is publicity secretary of the UDF, as well as Mr Moses Chikane, a former Transvaa secretary for the organisation.

The spokesman said the three men would not be charged yet.

"An investigation has been instituted in respect of the involvement of the three detainees in cases already under investigation, and which are at present in the hands of the attorney-general," the spokesman said.

He added that the cases arose from unrest in the Vaal Triangle last August and September.

Mr Molefe and Mr Lekota were among 15 detainees released on December 10 last year, after being held under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

At least 10 of the others freed at the same time are at present being held in a Durban jail, and are to face a major treason trial set for the middle of this year.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Opposes Moroccan Plan To 'Colonize' SDAR

MB221338 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called on Morocco's King Hassan to reconsider his decision to colonize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. Speaking when he received credentials from the new SDAR ambassador to Zambia, Mr Brahim Mokhtar at State House today, Dr Kaunda said that it was strange that a country like Morocco, which had undergone colonial rule, should decide to colonize another. He said Morocco's sudden desire to impose such a policy and, at the same time, murder a lot of innocent people was very difficult to understand.

The president was reacting to Mr Mokhtar's report that King Hassan of Morocco was poised to colonize the SDAR, and was spending 3 million dollars a year to maintain an army which was claiming a lot of lives.

Party To Establish Vigilante Committees

MB201228 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] It has been announced in Lusaka that the party is to establish permanent vigilante committees from section to ward level to fight crime in the country.

The committees, which are to comprise police officers and members of the Youth League, replace the present special constables, it has been announced by Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee, Fines Bulawayo, at the sixth Lusaka urban party Youth League conference at Chongwe.

Mr Bulawayo did not indicate when these committees would take effect, but added that they will be answerable to the inspector general of police, and will have powers to arrest on minor offenses, while major offenses will be reported to police stations. Mr Bulawayo also announced that the Lusaka urban district Youth League is to start patroling streets to get rid of single girls waiting to be picked up by the sugar daddies, to maintain Zambia's cultural heritage.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets With Visiting Liberian Official

MB221818 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today received the Liberian deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr Minikon, who brought a special message from Master Sergeant Samuel Doe. The contents of the message were not disclosed. Mr Minikon congratulated the prime minister on Zimbabwe's fifth independence anniversary. He is accompanied by the Liberian deputy minister of finance, Mr Besiman, and a councillor.